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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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CITY ITEMS.

Normal Classes.

Two new classes, to meet once a week, one of Professional and the other Provisional grade, will be formed in Curry's Normal Institute, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In "Dream Land."

A lady called at my office yesterday, and had four teeth extracted and a trip to France, all for two dollars. She said: "France is still in the same place, but I am delighted to find on my return to America that I have been relieved of four of my troublesome tenants, which had been the cause of so much hard feeling, pain and restless nights." Now, all who have tooth ache and wish to be relieved, call at Dr. Spencer's office, No. 185 Penn street, where you can have your teeth extracted without pain, and no extra charge for "Laughing Gas." I have engaged the services of Dr. D. Ralph Lee, who has had three year's experience in making and administering the Gas. I have nine first-class assistants, which enables me to do more work, at less cost, and do it better, than any other Dentist in Pittsburgh. N. B. Only $10 00 for a beautiful set of teeth, warranted to give perfect satisfaction. No charge for consultation. A lady assistant always in attendance to receive and assist ladies and children.

A Good Joke on a Soldier.

A young man from Temperanceville came to the City on business, and among other things requiring attention was an aching tooth, and so repaired to the office of Dr. Sitt, and with apparent skepticism inquired if this troublesome member could be taken out without pain or injurious effects upon himself. Having received a satisfactory answer, the laughing gas was administered, and the tooth extracted. In a moment or two after, he raised up in the chair and said: "Well, Doctor, that gas has no effect on me. I am sorry"—and threw himself back in the chair, to show what a man who had been service could do, and with determination said: "I will have it out anyhow. I have been a soldier, certainly I can bear that." The Doctor informed him he could do no more with the teeth, as all in the young man concluded, as there was blood in his mouth, there had been a trial made, and thrust his tongue in the cavity to see what had been done, and to his delight and astonishment the tooth was gone.

Corns, Bunions,

And Diseased Nails instantaneously and efficaciously cured. Dr. Brandt will be found at the place as heretofore at No. 20 Fifth street. Office hours 12 to 4 o'clock.

Marvin's Bakery.

The city of Pittsburgh has for some time been able to boast of one of the most extensive cracker bakeries in the country. This establishment is located at 64 Fourth street, and has already acquired a reputation unsurpassed. Lately several improvements have been made, which add to the completeness of the arrangements and the machinery. Mr. Marvin manufactures all the different varieties of crackers, viz: Butter, Water, Soda, Sugar, Boston, Wine, and Soda and Oyster Crackers, Almond Nuts and Ginger Snaps. The Oyster Crackers are a speciality with Mr. Marvin and, as this is the Oyster season, housekeepers should have on hand Marvin's Oyster Crackers. The machinery employed in this bakery is of the most superior order. The most perfect cleanliness is preserved, and every article is of the finest quality. Families should always ask for Marvin's Crackers, and also grocers will order these in preference to any others.

Robnack's Stomach Bitters.

This very excellent medicine has became widely known as one of the best remedies for dyspepsia and other stomach diseases, that has ever been offered to the public—*Austin (Ind.) Argus.*

Ladies' or Gent's

Desirous of obtaining fine pomades, extracts for the handkerchief, or elegant toilet soap, should keep in mind that the acknowledged depot for those articles in this city, is McClarran & McKenan's drug store. No establishment in the city has a better stock or assortment or professes to deal in any like as fine goods as can be obtained at the above house. No. 85 Market street, corner Diamond near Fifth street.

Turkeys.

500 Turkeys for sale. Please call at Mrs. Russell's, Market alley, below Fifth street.

"What's in a Name?

That which we call a rose,
By any other name would smell as sweet."
[—*Shakspeare.*

We would advise those in want of pocket books, albums, gold pens, &c., &c., to call at Hough's.

L. A. O. V. I. T. C. A. P. O. P. O.—Largest assortment of Valentines in the city at Pittock's, opposite Postoffice.

Ada Monk, Carrie Moore, Sophie Gimber, Jean Hosmer, Emilie Melville, Mrs. Lander, card photographs of these and 5,000 others at Pittock's.

Noble Life, Fair Illtlae, Wives and Daughters, Half-Mill Ion of Money, at 50 cents each, at Pittock's.

N. Y. Weekly Magazine, Every Saturday, Literary Album, Chimney Corner, Harper's Weekly, and all the weeklies and monthlies at Pittock's.

Don't lose your money by purrying it carelessly, but get a wallet at Pittock's.

Diaries and almanacs at Pittock's.

Serpents, Fenian Pins at Pittock's.

Everybody is Pleased

With "Powers' Perpetual Broom." It is just the thing for practical use. Everybody who has invested in it, is making money. It sells rapidly (because everybody needs it and will have it) and gives the dealer a handsome profit. Now is the time to purchase, when you can get territory at first cost. See advertisement of J. N. Whidden in another column.

A Pittsburgh Monster.

I am the most important man in the world. I am the only Dentist in the world. I never advertise. I am known by everybody. I can do anything better than anybody else. I can do all things (everybody says so, but don't say so.) I never brag about myself, owing to my extreme modesty. I would not dare to speak in my own praise, because persons of not very discriminating minds would decide me a vain pretender and so I would be. I do everything that is done, (as any monster would.) I make artificial eyes, noses, ears, heads, hands, hearts, legs, toes, feet, &c. I frequently make a front of a woman's head of false hair, and so not to be found out, (a very judicious part of my mechanism.) I insert teeth for Ten Dollars per set; the best are a better price. I would sell them much cheaper if they grew like blackberries. I extract teeth without pain, and would never charge, if not for the cost of gas. I intend to buy out all pretenders of dentistry and run a big establishment. In this way I am going to make a speciality, and make a big thing, and also long I won d feel sanguine of a large patronage. But with the present shopping trade it is a little fluctuating. I am sometimes at a loss, when a shopper comes in, to tell whether I shall be successful in offering five dollars to take my teeth, or the teeth for five dollars, for there are so many cases in which either would fail to secure their custom. I don't know why it is I never succeeded in business, for I work as hard as I *make a living.* A great many Pittsburgh dentists consider me a gassy humbug; and that should be sufficient for some men to make a fortune on. But a fool for fellow and a philosopher for common cause. I sometimes gas too much, and other times not enough, but in either case I fail it doesn't matter how my hair is combed. My gas is a great community. Everybody will soon patronize me, and the old people's children cry for it. I was first to introduce it in Pittsburgh, after having learned it of Dr. Colton and Dr. Vanderwyd, Chemists at the Cooper Institute of New York, and other gentlemen of note in the East; and of course, there is no person in this section of country to well skilled in this agent called gas as myself. All who want to employ a good Dentist will find me equal to them, and more especially of my numerous brethren which me silly, because I do much business and aspire for money and fame. They should be pleased: it is not *it fame.* I trust no offense will be given. Yours meekly, Sparkle Squabble, 246 Penn street.

Furnished Room.

A gentleman wants a furnished room with fire and gas, as near the Postoffice as possible. Address "C," Commercial office.

Challenge

To Patrick Shey, or any whom it may concern, white or unbleached Americans. Patrick, as you class yourself A No. 1 in using the steel, I would like to meet you on friendly terms, and give you a chance of showing your skill, by racing you opening oysters. I am spoiling for a job. I will open against you or against time. Anything that can be opened can be taken up for me, for from $30 to $500. You will find me anxiously awaiting your answer. Man and money ready at No. 15 Fifth street, under Mr. Gildenfenney's Book Store. Answer to Penn please, and oblige. Yours, truly, James M. Gouiker.

Country Merchants.

Now that prices are advancing, will find it greatly to their interest to visit the Dry Goods establishment of Barker & Co., 59 Market street, where they will find full lines of bleached and brown shirting and sheetings, prints, and other stable goods, at the very lowest eastern prices.

Sewing Machines.

Two heavy manufacturing and two family machines of a good manufacture, for sale cheap at Wheeler & Wilson's agency, No. 27 Fifth street.

Central Skating Park.

Only two more days of the engagement with Miss Carrie A. Moore, the skating queen of America. Those wishing to witness the wonderful performances of this skater should embrace this their last opportunity, as Miss Moore intends visiting Europe next season, and will probably not appear again in this city. Matinee this afternoon and evening of Saturday and Monday, February 10th and 12th. If the weather is no more unfavorable than at present, See the usual bulletins posted in the city.

Best Prints,

New styles, at 9½c, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market st.

Two Cases Piles Cured by Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy.—Mr. Glass, of Janesville, Wisconsin, writes for the benefit of all who suffer with the Piles, that he has been troubled for eight years with an aggravated case of Piles, and his brother was discharged from the army as incurable, (he being quite paralized with the Piles.) Both these distressing cases were cured with one bottle of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. The recommendation of these gentlemen, besides the daily testimonials received by Dr. Strickland, ought to convince those suffering, that the most aggravated chronic cases of Piles are cured by Dr Strickland's Pile Remedy. It is sold by Druggists everywhere. R. E. Sellers, agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Purviance's Card Photographs,

Are taken in any weather, in all the various popular styles, single or by the dozen, at 25 cents each. We guarantee satisfaction. Gallery corner Fifth and Market streets.

At 25 Cents,

Fine shirting muslin, at 21½c; extra yard wide, at 25c, double width shirting, 37½c, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street.

K's. K's. K's.

Kings. Kossets and Kenturckians delight in the use of Sawyer & Bartett Soap. Only 25 cents a cake.

Colonel Rowland, on behalf of the Northern Pacific Railroad, notified the Governments a few days ago that the company was prepared and about to construct the line. Subscriptions will soon open throughout the country, and a strong effort made to push the work vigorously.

The Daily Commercial

To the Editor of the Commercial:

In your report of the Wool Grower's Convention, I am made to say that "the reason why Spanish sheep changed their color, was, that they were housed after shearing. A heavy rain, however, would make them all right."

Major Ewing, of Washington, inquired of me why it was that the Spanish sheep brought from Vermont, that were dark on their arrival here, so soon after falling into the hands of Western buyers became white. I replied that they were constantly housed from the storm, commencing immediately after shearing; that sheep possess—unlike cattle—the condition of shedding but little oil, so treated, would show a dark surface—but that it was soft and easily removed. A heavy shower would wash it entirely off, leaving the sheep white. JAMES SLOCUM.

INSTALLATION OF DR. PAXTON.—Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, D.D., was installed pastor of the First Presbyterian church in New York (late Rev. Dr. Phillips') on Thursday evening, February 1st. Rev. Dr. Kellogg, of the University place church, preached the sermon; Rev. Mr. Murray, of the Brick church, delivered the charge to the pastor, and Rev. J. C. Lowrie, D.D., Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, the charge to the people.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The Import Entries at New York, for the past week, amount to $7,128,575, as against the total entries of $2,968,999 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,449,470, against $5,416,660 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $292,568, against $285,407 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $3,943,271. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 15,964 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 1,176.

A Clergyman's Opinion.

The following interesting note from the pen of Rev. Richard Lea, cannot but prove acceptable to all those who have the proper musical education of their families at heart. Mr. Lea is, perhaps, the oldest Presbyterian minister in this section of the country, he having founded the Presbyterian Church, at Lawrenceville, and preached therein with hardly a single Sabbath's omission, for a period of over thirty years. The opinion of such a man is certainly worth its weight in gold. But to the letter:

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Four of my parishioners, with myself, lately unusually inclined, purchased during the holidays five Sieinway Pianos, from Messrs. Lieber & Co. We find the instrument delightful with tone, finish, and terms, and wish such pleasures were greatly multiplied in our attractive locality. R. LEA.

Lawrenceville, Jan 18, 1866.

LORD ST. MAUR, second son of the Duke of Somerset, lately died in India, in consequence of a fight with a bear, while hunting. He suddenly came across the animal, at which he fired his pistol, lodging the contents in the breast of the beast, which turned upon him with a howling. A sheathed stalking knife, his lordship thrust it it into the bear inflicting a mortal wound. In the scuffle, however, they both approached a precipice over which they together fell. Here the beast came in contact with Lord St. Maur from his adversary. His presence of mind did not forsake him in the moment of so much peril, and the sheath of his knife (having no appliances to his fellow sportsmen who were in the vicinity, informing him of his condition) on having arrived, a great difficulty was experienced as to removing him from the ravine into which he had fallen. Ultimately, however, it was resolved upon, to which the sufferer submitted heroically. At length, after the efforts of all from the combined effects of the operation and the shock his system had sustained, and died.

TAX ON GROUND LEAD.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue recently received a communication from a manufacturer, in which he inquired whether grinders of white lead, &c., who add to their mixtures a certain percentage of imported white lead, ground in oil, are liable to duty on the entire value of their mixture, or only on proportion of the article imported and added. In reply the commissioner states that the law provides a tax of 25 cents per pound on white lead, sublimed white lead, oxide of zinc, and sulphate of barytes, paints, and painters colors, or any of them, shall not be subject to any additional duty, by reason of there being mixed or ground with linseed oil, when such duties upon all the materials so mixed or ground shall have been previously paid." This provision is held only to apply to mixing or grinding white lead or other articles, when all the materials entering into the mixture have paid an excise tax. An addition of white lead, &c., on which an excise tax has not been passed and paid, though it may have paid an import duty, would subject the whole mixture to an ad valorem duty of six per cent.

SEWER GAS KILLED BY ELECTRICITY.—A new and curious use of electricity is now made in the Paris sewers. There, it is known, the rats swarm by millions. Wires one hundred metres long, insulated by glass feet from the ground, and constructed with a strong galvanic battery, are passed through the sewers and drain walks. Little pieces of roast meat are attached to these wires at distances, and the rats, after nibbling at the bait, bring down the galvanic shock with terrific power upon their bodies. Death is instantaneous, but the animals never remain almost intact, ready to destroy other victims.

THE NEW YORK *Post* does not believe that the Emperor of France intends to withdraw from Mexico. "We cannot imagine," says that paper, "how any man, with the slightest power of reason can see in the speech of Napoleon any promise, or so much as the intimation of a promise, to get out of Mexico. His language, on the most favorable constructions of it, is no more than a flight of literary declamation. It does not say there are long as he pleases, do what he likes, and leave when it suits his convenience. Under the circumstances, indeed, his reference to Mexican affairs is nothing less than a gross and deliberate insult to the American people.

DR. COTTING ON THE CHOLERA.—Dr. Cotting before the Norfolk District of the Massachusetts Medical Society read an essay on the origin and nature of the cholera, its management and medical treatment. His theory is, that cholera will go where it chooses; that it is a sort of morbific cloud, charged with the miasmatic seeds of cholera poison; which are sown and produce a fatal harvest wherever they find congenial conditions offer it the most hospitality. Sanitary laws he would have people observe at all times; yet he thinks that the most stringent quarantine regulations will penetrate within any cordon which may be drawn under their most rigid direction.

A WASHINGTON correspondent says that in a recent conversation with Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, touching the amendment reported by him, Mr. Stevens said: "that is the best effort of mine we do existence a firm of Sumner, Stevens & Co., he gave due notice to the partners that he should at all convenient time withdraw from it. If this amendment was proposed to be carried as part of its stock in trade."

Sheep and Wool.

[From the New Orleans Times.]

Bonaparte said: "Spain has twenty-five millions of sheep; I wish France to have one hundred millions." Before the war, France took the necessary steps to secure that result. The farmers of the United States have about ten millions, which produce eighty millions of pounds annually, or about two pounds to each inhabitant. We ought to have forty millions. At the South they can be raised about as easily as a chicken, and there is no better or more healthy occupation for negroes, or poor whites than in this billious climate. It is as easy to have two or three meals of fresh mutton weekly as to have beefsteak. Many planters will soon become an obsolete word should they not take steps to secure a stock. In succession try do they do better with proper care. During our cold, wet weather they require a shelter and a little feeding. The other day, while driving my sheep pen and driving them up a few nights, they will come up regularly. Every tenth sheep should wear a bell, which is used effectually to prevent dogs and other wild animals from chasing them. The bell, also, in the night or dull days, will give the farmer timely warning of the danger. Dogs are the worst enemy of sheep, and how to get rid of them is a question that gives some millions of worthless curs. In Ohio dogs destroyed fifty thousand sheep last year, worth one hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

Sheep are mentioned in the earliest records of antiquity. The specific character of sheep's wool variety is unknown; we only know that it originated in the East.

Except the horse perhaps the dog, the sheep presents a greater variety of form and covering than any other animal.

Thus we have the coarse Cordova and Donskol wools for our carpets; the noble electoral wools of Saxony and Silesia for our fine cloths; the long strong middle wools of the Southdown and our native sheep for blankets; the soft, longer and finer merino wools of Texas, Vermont and Michigan, for thibets, delaines and shawls; the longer and coarser combing wools of the Cotswold, and Lincolnshire for our worsted and thousand applications; the very long and highly lustred luster wools of Lincolnshire for alpaca fabrics; and lastly, the precious silky Manchamp wool, the recent triumph of French agronimic skill, rivaling even the Cashmere for shawls, and the Angora for Utrecht velvets.

The fibre of wool is more perfect than any other article used for clothing, being almost indestructible, as shown by the shoddy. After being worn in clothing, it is worked up and sold to the Polish Jews or the Italian beggars, ground up and mixed with wool, and we are gorgeously clothed in their cast-off clothing—a not very pleasant reflection.

Over sixty millions of pounds of shoddy are used annually in this country. In 1860 the value was worth but one cent a pound for manure, now it brings ten cents. Keep your flocks full of their woolen mantle running. It is a dead swindle, as the shortness of the filu makes the cloth comparatively worthless. We send several millions annually out of the country for the worthless trash. We trust the time is not far distant when our farmers will make their own homespun, which ought to be worn as a badge of honor. Our laborers, exposed to the broiling sun, find woolen clothes cool and the air so infinitely more healthy than cotton. They readily absorb the perspiration, and prevent catching cold on ceasing exertion.

The Romans paid great attention to the raising of sheep. A single patrician owned one hundred thousand, and some of the finer varieties were valued very highly.

Lucullus' purple worn by the Senators, was made from wools of Italy, which, according to Pliny, were worth four dollars per pound of twelve ounces, and which, of the same weight, were worth one hundred and sixty dollars, when dyed with the Tyrian dye. It is not strange, then, that Horace should boast of a gift to his mistress of fleece twice dyed with the Tyrian murex. The world has regretted, for many centuries, the loss of this imperial dye; but within the last ten years, or no later than 1856, chemistry has produced from analine—a product of worthless coal tar—a purple that—resisting light, alkalis and acids, and rivaling, upon the light worsted zephyrs of our simple maidens, the hue of the patrician mantle.

The New York *Herald* says: General Spinner has decided, in order to be in harmony with the revenue, and with the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, to classify reserved profits as capital, instead of deposits, as now. As the duty on both is the same, this will not affect any banks that hold of United States stocks an amount less or equal to the amount of capital. Such banks however, as hold United States stocks in excess of their capital, would be able to deduct the amount of such excess from the item of reserved profits so classified as capital.

A man named Phelps, agent of the United States Express Company at St. Marys, C. W., absconded recently, taking with him $42,000 of the Company's funds.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

Allegheny County Liquor Bill Passed.

Important Local Bills Introduced and Passed.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 9, 1866.

SENATE.—Mr. Bigham presented two petitions of citizens of Mifflin township, Allegheny county, asking for authority to elect additional supervisors.

Mr. Shoemaker, from the Committee on Corporations, reported as committed a supplement to Monongahela Water Company.

Mr. Lowry read in place an act authorizing the Erie and Allegheny Railroad to extend their road to the Allegheny river.

Mr. Shoemaker, an act regulating the sale of seated and unseated lands for non-payment of taxes. Also, an act authorizing railroad companies to procure land for right of way.

Mr. Hall, an act to revise and amend the penal laws of the Commonwealth, to punish frauds upon the National currency as well as State. The bill was considered.

An act authorizing appeals from interlocuting orders, granting special injunctions. Passed finally.

An act to encourage the manufacture of iron with coke and mineral coal, and for other purposes, was passed to a third reading and laid over.

The act regulating the granting of licenses and punishing the unlicensed sale of liquors in the county of Allegheny. Passed finally.

An act to increase the boundaries of Forest county. Passed finally.

The act punishing the practice of purchasing scrap iron or other metals from minors in Allegheny county, was called up by Mr. Graham and passed finally.

Adjourned until Tuesday at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE.—Messrs. Glass, Danks, Shaler, Slack, Negley, and Pillow, presented petitions of citizens of South-western Pennsylvania, to repeal the act repealing the charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

Mr. Danks offered a resolution directing the Committee on Judiciary General to report a bill to make a day's labor end at four o'clock on election days.

Mr. Glass, from the Committee, reported the Central Park Skating Association; also, to incorporate the Monongahela Railroad.

Mr. Sturtevant, to change the name of the Union Land and Mineral Company to the Erie and Allegheny Railroad, and to authorize the same to mortgage their stock.

A supplement to an act regulating railroads adopted 1849.

An act to allow the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad to build branches, was postponed and ordered to be printed.

Bills in place—Mr. Sturtevant, to extend the Erie and Allegheny Valley Railroads to connect Pittsburgh and Erie by way of Titusville.

Mr. Quay, to increase the fees of District Attorneys and other officers in Washington county.

Mr. Slack presented petitions of Pittsburgh Council, asking to pass a law to allow railroad connections with Cleveland and Pittsburg; also, to grant a liberal railroad law.

Adjourned until Monday at 7½ o'clock.

Increase of the Philadelphia Judiciary and Salaries—The Railroad Contest—The Mercer County Bill Defeated—Dr. Markley — Gubernatorial — Important Bill to Increase and the Debt.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, } February 8, 1866. }

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

A committee from the bar of Philadelphia, and several members from the same city, are here, urging upon the Legislature the necessity and and propriety of giving them two more judges, and increasing the salaries of all the gentlemen wearing the judicial ermine there, from four to five thousand dollars per annum. These committees were yesterday before the Judiciary Committees of both Senate and House, and that of Ways and Means of the House, for the purpose of presenting their case. What the result will be time will develope. Philadelphia, however, is generally very lucky in getting what she asks, for the reason that her representatives, on local questions, almost invariably pull together. They seem to understand that a house divided against itself cannot stand.

It is thought here by gentlemen who pretend to be posted, that the probability of a bitter contest between the Atlantic and Great Western and the Pennsylvania Company, is not so great as it was some weeks ago. Among other reasons assigned for this change is the passage by the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, to which reference was made in your paper of yesterday. It is asserted that with this and other privileges, leases, &c., which the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company obtained the passage of the Allegheny Valley bill, that this body has been satisfied, and therefore have abundant reason to feel proud of their representatives.

Without wishing to display any feeling of egotism, your correspondent would state that his prediction in reference to the bill changing the county seat of Mercer has been completely and utterly verified. Yesterday the committee having it in charge, by a unanimous vote, reported it with a negative recommendation. Those who are at all versed in legislative matters, will appreciate what this vote means, and will understand still up to day.

Among the prominent democratic members of the House, you will excuse me for making especial mention o. Dr. Markley, of Montgomery county, as he is just now a special favorite. The Doctor was born at Columbia, Lancaster county, April, 1822. Receiving his education in the common schools of his native county, at them was the military school of Captain Partridge, Hartisburg, he read medicine at Phoenixville, and graduated at the medical department of the Pennsylvania University in 1855, practicing medicine from that time to the breaking out of the rebellion, when he entered the army as a surgeon. He returned home in 1863, and was elected to the House in the fall, being the only democrat last fall. Doctor Markley is a gentleman of wealth, great popularity, and possesses personal qualities, which, although his party is largely in the minority here, accounts for his success in getting local legislation, and secures for the high estimation in which he is held by all who know him.

Mr. Ketchum, a prominent Candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, has been here a day or two, and is apparently very confident of success. He is certainly a gentleman of ability, and should he reach the high position now adorned by Governor Curtin, the country and honor attached to it would be fully maintained.

For the Democratic nomination, Gen. Cass, of Allegheny county, still appears to have the inside track. He has many warm friends in the eastern part of the State, among the Democrats, and if the western counties come in solid for him, it looks to me as though he would be a hard beat him, with this section divided between two or three candidates. However, doubtful things are said to be uncertain.

Subjoined you will find a rather important bill which passed the House yesterday, 39, 31 and it comes a law, will have the effect of putting money into the Treasury. It is understood to have been caused by the instance of Mr. Curtin, who intimated in an unmistakable manner that, unless something of the kind was passed into a law, he would veto the large number of acts incorporating gold and silver mining companies which had probably been presented for his signature. The following is the bill:

An act to increase the revenues of this Commonwealth, and for the taxation of joint stock companies and associations taking charters to operate in other States and territories:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act, each and every association or joint stock company taking a charter under authority of this commonwealth, to hold lands, navigate rivers or canals, mine, manufacture, build or transport by railways or canals, distinct from those of this commonwealth, and tributary thereto in a legitimate manner, and not having paying into the State Treasury a charter fee in addition to the enrolment act now provided by law, on a stated capital not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars the sum of one thousand dollars; on a capital exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, and not exceeding one million dollars, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, and on a capital exceeding one million dollars, the sum of two thousand dollars, to be paid at the time or before the delivery of such charter. O.

FROM PERU AND CHILI.

Alliance between Peru and Chili—War Declared against Spain—Spanish Fleet Concentrated at Valparaiso.

NEW YORK, February 9.—Dispatches from Peru made an offensive and defensive alliance with Chili, and declared war against Spain. It was hoped at Lima that the other South American republics, especially Columbia, would accede to the treaty. Two Peruvian frigates and two steam corvettes had left to effect a junction with the Chilian fleet. All the Spaniards residing in the Provinces of Lima have received orders not to leave the country, and have their names registered for surveillance. The Peruvian government has also taken other restrictive steps, have prisoners in hand in case the Spanish fleet should take possession of any part of the coast, or inflict any other injury upon Peru.

Mails from Valparaiso were not received. By a sailing vessel at Callao from the Southern coast, it is reported that the entire Spanish fleet is concentrated at Valparaiso. That city is probably thoroughly blockaded, and perhaps attacked by Spaniards.

The attempted revolution in Panama was frustrated.

Nothing important is received from Central America. All the States are at peace.

EXECUTION AT PARKERSBURG.

The Murderers, Grogan and Boyce Hung.

WHEELING, W. VA., February 9.—Grogan and Boyce, for the murder of Adam Deems, were executed at Parkersburg to-day. The ropes broke in the first attempt. Both men again mounted the scaffold. Stronger ropes were obtained, when they were hanged separately.

The bill providing for the permanent location of the capital of West Virginia at Buckhannon was passed by the House to-day.

WASHINGTON.

Alleged Cotton Frauds.

Reverdy Johnson on Representation

Freedmen's Bill Passed Both Houses.

The Revenue Commissioners' Report.

Trouble about Canadian Fisheries.

The National Bankrupt Bill Again.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 9, 1866.

Alleged Cotton Frauds.

A spirited debate took place in the Senate today, on a resolution offered by Mr. Garrett Davis for an investigation of alleged cotton frauds. Mr. Sherman demanded the specific charges. Mr. Davis was not prepared to furnish these, but pledged himself to produce abundant evidence on the subject should the Committee be appointed. The subject was not disposed of. The resolution will probably be voted down on Tuesday.

Reverdy Johnson's Speech

Attracted a large crowd. It was a very strong argument for the Conservatives—much the best yet delivered in either House. He showed that the effect of the pending proposition would be to reduce the representation of Southern States, and leave New England untouched. He did not believe it would be ratified by the requisite number of States. In the course of his remarks he pronounced the bill lately passed for the protection of civil rights, clearly unconstitutional. He said he would be willing to vote for an amendment basing representation upon the number of voters.

Mr. Henderson, of Missouri, will speak on Tuesday in favor of his proposition to prohibit the disqualification in political rights on account of color.

The Freedmen's Bill.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to the Freedmen's Bureau bill, so that it is a law, with the exception of the signature of the President. The bill, as it finally passed, provides that its operations can be extended to all parts of the United States. Under the amendments it is authorized to reserve from sale or settlement under the Homestead or Pre-emption Laws, and to set apart for the use of freedmen and loyal refugees, male or female, unoccupied public lands in Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Kansas, not exceeding in the three millions of acres; provided that no more than forty acres is given to each freedman or refugee. They are to pay such annual rent for said land as may be agreed on. With regard to the South Carolina cotton lands, the bill provides that General Sherman's order giving the freedmen these lands, shall be confirmed for three years from January 16th, 1865. The owners can make application for the restoration of their lands, provided the occupants consent to be responsible for rents, either public or private. In other respects the bill is nearly the same as the law now in force.

The Internal Revenue Commission Report

Was taken up this morning by the Ways and Means Committee, who will continue its consideration from day to day. The result to-day appeared to be that the committee were so far pleased with the recommendations of the Commissioners, they will undoubtedly adopt many of the recommendations, and force them by the system of enforcing the Internal Revenue law. The committee do not seem to have any desire to change the rate of taxation, especially on distilled spirits, for in this latter respect they are of the opinion that the present rate will produce the amount of revenue from it that has been estimated. The proposed change in the rates of taxation, however, will be left until all of the other subjects are disposed of.

The Canadian Fisheries.

During their recent visit here, the Canadian officials intimated that the Reciprocity Treaty was not extended there would doubtless be some trouble with the Fisheries. They declared in so many words that they would not allow our people to fish in their waters. American fisheries are within a very small margin, and if one is beyond it the Canadians threaten to drive them back.

The Army Bill.

The Military Committee of the House came to no conclusion to-day on the army bill. The Committee have a number of memorials before them from Maryland and Tennessee, praying for appropriations to remunerate loyalty during the war. The Committee have taken the same action as the Claim Committee, and have decided to report in favor of none of them.

National Bankrupt Bill.

The House will probably discuss to-day with the bill to establish a uniform national system of bankruptcy. A good many amendments were offered, and there seems to be an evident disposition among members to pass it. A great deal of time has been spent on it, and the bill has been prepared with great care.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Australasian.

France and the Mexican Question.

Cattle Plague Still Increasing

SURRENDER OF GENERAL PRUM.

Parliament Opened on the 6th.

Chilian Privateers on Spanish Coast.

NEW YORK, February 9.—The Cunard steamship Australasian, from Liverpool at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 27th, and Queenstown on the 28th, has arrived here.

Lord Monck, the Canadian Governor, is a passenger.

The Paris *Constitutionnel*, in an article on the Mexican question, with reference to Bigelow's speech, says: "M. Drouyn de l'Huys could not give a more positive assurance with regard to the final administration of Mexico, for which the Mexican government is responsible." It adds that the United States cannot call resistance by plundering advertisers war, after refusing the title of belligerents to their Confederates.

The *Patrie* says the official yellow book will not contain the disputches between France and America on the Mexican question, as that question is still pending.

The cattle plague continues to increase. Last Monday's return shows, for the first time, over ten thousand cases.

The Fenian riots continue daily. The Dublin police had seized a number of swords and bayonets in a strange lodge. Arms were also seized at Belfast.

A vessel in the channel, on the point of sailing for Peru, was detained at the instance of the Spanish Consul, who alleged that she designed to make war on Spanish commerce under the Chilian flag.

The Bank of France has gained nearly four millions francs in bullion during the past week.

The Queen of Spain gave birth to a son on the 12th.

An official dispatch says that General Prim, with a number of officers, has arrived at Lisbonne, in Portugal, and declared his readiness to live up the forces and accoutrements to the Spanish standard.

The Spanish Senate's address in response to the Queen's speech expresses regret at no title as yet, but trusts the Government will cause her crown and dignity to be respected.

It is stated that France has lately suggested to England a conference on the Schelswig-Holstein question, but it was declined.

The formal opening of Parliament by the Queen in person would not take place till the 13th.

The *Times* shows hostility to a moderate measure, and contends that a bill which only deals with the franchise will not satisfy the nation of a reform bill.

It is stated that Chilian privateers have appeared off Valencia, and chased coasting vessels. The Spanish press denounce them as pirates.

RUSSIA AND THE POPE.—The *Wanderer*, of Vienna says: We learn on reliable authority that Russia has solicited the friendly offices of the Prussian Cabinet to bring about a renewal of diplomatic relations between Russia and Rome. Russia declared her readiness to comply with his request, and instructed Herr Even Arnis, her representative at Berlin, to open negotiations at once with Cardinal Antonelli, with a view to obtain the Pope's acceptance of Prussian mediation.

The *Journal de Oranees*, of Lisbon, says that the Spanish Government has been informed in Portugal as a Spaniard who has attempted, though unsuccessfully, to liberate his country from despotism.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, January 27, A. M.—Beef in steady demand at late rates. Pork quiet. New American, 87s and 92s 6d. Bacon ready of sale at a further advance of 1s per hundred, on account of the demand from New York of short supplies. Lard in little demand at 76s@78s on the spot, and 65s for arrive. Wheat in moderate demand and full prices realized. White Red, 9s 8d@10s 2d. Chicago and Milwaukee, 9s 10d@10s 4d. Indian Corn in fair request at 29s@29s 3d for mixed American, per 480 pounds. Cheese at extreme rates. Butter dull and declining nominally.

LIVERPOOL, January 27, P. M.—Sales cotton to-day 6,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export. Prices are irregular and generally rates lower. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions unchanged. Provisions quiet and without alteration. Sugar firm. Rosin common, 4s 6d@4s 7d. Spirits turpentine, 36s@36s. American securities rather easier, closing at 66@66½ for United States 6-20s, 55@56½ for Erie shares.

Sugar sold to-day at very full rates. Other articles are unchanged.

LONDON, January 28.—Paris Bourse closed flat yesterday at 68f. 50c. for rentes.

Adjournment of Maryland Legislature.

BALTIMORE, February 9.—The Maryland Legislature adjourned last night. It refused to entertain the propositions to amend or repeal the Registration Law.

Mail Robbery at Williamsport, Pa.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., February 9.—The mail that should have left here this morning at two o'clock, was robbed after being delivered at the railroad depot. The bags were found above the depot, cut open and all their contents gone.

DR. HUGHES HANGED.

The Murder of Miss Parsons Avenged

The Condemned Poisons Himself.

Futile Attempt to Cheat the Gallows.

Details of the Execution.

About half-past one o'clock yesterday, Dr. John W. Hughes, the convicted murderer of Miss Tamzon Parsons, of Bedford, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, was hanged in the city prison, Cleveland. The execution attracted a large crowd of persons about the prison, where they remained until after the sentence of the law had been fulfilled, when they peacefully retired. Dr. Hughes, the murderer, was a man of more than ordinary ability in his profession, and held a position for some time in the British army. With his wife and family he came to this country and settled in Cleveland. Through some means he became acquainted with Miss Parsons, proposed an elopement and marriage, and she, not knowing of his being already married, consented. They came to Pittsburgh, and were married at the St. Clair hotel, where they lodged for a few days as man and wife. The friends of the injured young woman came to this city, informed her how she had been outraged, and persuaded her to institute suit against him for bigamy. Hughes was tried, convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred dollars and undergo one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary. On the strength of petitions from Cleveland and Pittsburgh, he was pardoned and returned to Cleveland. He sent his wife to her friends on the Isle of Man, and on the 9th of August, he visited his victim, Miss Parsons, and insisted upon her living with him. She refusing, he shot her in the head, killing her instantly. When arrested he confessed the deed, and said he done it for love. He was convic

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1866.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be carefully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by real name. Items of news, especially, whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil lands and reliable oil interests in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest, mechanical and scientific inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief and entirely reliable, and should be sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business department of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to the Editor.

THE MEETING OF WOOL GROWERS.

The first meeting of the Wool Growers of Pennsylvania, held in this city on Thursday, was in every respect a success, and an auspicious beginning of what we trust will prove to be an Association of great and permanent value. The number in attendance exceeded the expectation of the projectors of the movement. Among those in attendance were some of the best minds of our State, and the discussions were of no ordinary interest. As to the necessity for additional protection through the revenue laws, there was but one mind, and on this point the movement is a hopeful one. As bearing on the question of wool growing in its various phases, on the diffusion of intelligence and union of effort, the meeting, resulting as it did in the formation of a State Society, was full of promise.

PUBLIC OPINION.

We hear a good deal about public opinion as the guide of public functionaries. The theory is good if it has the right application. We have just had a specimen of Georgia public opinion, in the election of the two most conspicuous rebels in the State to the United States Senate, over the heads of undoubted Union men. In Mississippi there has been a similar manifestation of public opinion in the election of HUMPHREYS Governor, who to day is just as much of a rebel as when he headed his regiment in the rebel army. In Virginia there has been another exhibition of public opinion in the filling by the Legislature of all the offices with open-mouthed rebels in the places of Union men. If permitted free expression, the District of Columbia, to-day, would give a majority of its present voting population, would to-day expel President JOHNSON and recall JEFF. DAVIS to fill his place, and that would be the true expression of public opinion there, which the South would joyfully ratify.

There is no public opinion to be respected that is not from the loyal stand-point, and for objects consistent with the principles and ideas for which the North sustained the Government and fought the rebellion down. There is no statesmanship or faithfulness in quoting any other opinion, public or private. Public opinion from the rebellious stand-point is something to be frowned upon and sternly put down, as was the rebellion itself. It will be always safe to pursue the course opposite to that which it indicates, and any other idea or disposition is not a favorable sign of the times.

MINERAL WEALTH—A NEW FIELD.

Much has been said, and continues to be said, about the immense mineral wealth of the country, which is, somehow, to do the principal part of the paying in the liquidation of the national debt. When any new discovery or development of this mineral wealth is made, the country rings with the news of it, and every neighborhood feels the pleasant vibration, and sends forth, in response, its company of excited explorers and collectors. Gold, silver, oil, coal, copper, believed to be treasured in the bowels of the harmless earth in any designated locality, draw with more than magnet power to the neighborhood, multitudes of men prospecting, punching, piercing the ground with pick, shovel and auger.

But there is other mineral wealth abundant and available, more sure though not so much sought after. It exists in clay soil, in sandy loam, and in alluvial ground. The method of developing this mineral wealth is, compared with gold mining or oil boring, easy and easily understood, and the resulting gains are in almost exact proportion to the expenditure of labor upon it. All that is necessary is, that the surface should be dug over, to the depth of from five to ten or twelve inches. A common plow will answer for this purpose as well as anything. As the ground must now rest for a while, exposed to the action of the elements, it will be no hindrance of the process, if it be sowed with any kind of seed that is seasonable. In a short time there will appear on the ground a green substance, which will on further exposure to the weather change its form and color, and gradually harden into the article which we are seeking, which is for many purposes, incomparably more valuable than gold, silver or oil. It has silex and carbon in its composition, but what is most remarkable about it is, that though in its components it is largely mineral, in its form it is altogether vegetable, and in its use it is transformed into animal matter.

The mineral wealth treasured upabundantly in our soil is to be brought out of it by good farming. Wheat, corn, and all the varied and valuable products of the soil invite the hand of labor and skill, and sustain their call with promises of wealth far more reliable than those which attract multitudes to the distant and dreary regions of gold and silver mining. Those engaged in the work do not gather this wealth of the ground as they might, for want of more labor, skill, science and patience. Scratching over the surface year after year has exhausted, or greatly diminished, the mineral elements that produce crops. Something must be put on the ground. The ground that the plow has never disturbed must be turned up and exposed to the air. And this perpetual tug with labor, with all or a large share of the advantage against them, discourages farmers. Better tillage would produce better crops, and these would occasion better spirits. The dreary routine of poor, and, of course, unprofitable farming discourages others from undertaking it, and brings the profession into discredit and consequent neglect.

If the farmers of Western Pennsylvania were all as wise and skillful as some of them are, this hidden wealth that lies in the ground would soon begin to show itself above ground. Better crops would facilitate improvements. Houses and barns would rise on a more cheerful appearance, fences would be righted up, better stock would graze the fields, the old farm wagon would be released from part of its duties by a spring market wagon, and a carriage for church going. Digging in the ground is necessary to get at the mineral wealth that it contains. There are farmers who yearly dig and plow the old ground to the old depth. Two inches further penetration would turn up the riches. The want of those few inches keeps the farmer and the ground poor. We recommend the young men of the country to prospect in these diggings, instead of going, just now, to Montana or Nevada. Farming is an honorable employment and a lucrative one.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

The intimate and singular relation that has for some time past existed between these two countries appears destined to undergo, ere long, a decided change. The recent intelligence from Europe contains nothing of more interest than the intimation of the French Emperor on this point, and this intimation carries the greater satisfaction to the mind of the true republican, because it was made with some deference to the emotion existing in the United States on account of the occupation of Mexico by the troops of France. Whether other causes concurred with this or not, the decision to evacuate this foreign land by the French forces, has been announced from the right quarter, and so far as appears, the decision has been made without any constraint or pressure from the government. The execution of the design announced will, of course, leave MAXIMILIAN and MEXICO to adjust themselves to each other as well as they can. What the issue of the attempt will be, a few months will reveal. And whether there is any call for interposition of the counsel or aid of the United States, can only be discovered by awaiting the developments of the future. If that unhappy country cannot live as a republic, it is not likely to do better as a monarchy. An analysis of its condition should be undertaken by some competent hand, and the element in it which causes its debasement and its miserable discontent under all sorts of rule, should be eliminated, and a government set up and maintained which shall be republican—free from the oppressions alike of rapacious priests and ambitious rulers. The aspect of affairs in Mexico is by no means cheering, even with the withdrawal of the French troops. We hope it may not be necessary for its salvation to have any closer relations with the United States than have heretofore existed. Whatever value may inhere in the physical character of the country, the accession or even the intimacy of such a people, chronically revolutionary and incurably debased, is not to be regarded in this free and enlightened country with any desire.

SENATOR FESSENDEN ON SUFFRAGE

In his reply to Mr. SUMNER, Mr. FESSENDEN took distinct ground against unrestricted negro suffrage, and argued that the mass of the late slaves were at present not fit to exercise the right. He contended that to give them the right at once would have the effect of throwing political power into the hands of a few persons and establish an oligarchy. If it could be carried out without danger, and if it would be approved of by the enlightened sense of the world, Mr. FESSENDEN said he would be for such a proposition, and he would trust to time to right all temporary defects. In conclusion, Mr. FESSENDEN was particularly pointed with reference to one of Mr. SUMNER'S allusions to the passage of the Constitutional Amendment by the House. He said:

"Did the House, as charged by Mr. SUMNER, place themselves in the situation of PONTIUS PILATE with the negro for the Savior of the world and the people of the United States for Barabas? Why, Sir, Mr. FESSENDEN proceeded, I expected him (Mr. SUMNER) to go further and in the next breath to say that what with the Constitution of the United States and the Constitutions of the States, the negro had been crucified between two thieves, and that now by this proposed amendment the stone had been rolled away from the door of the sepulchre, and he had ascended to sit on the throne of the Almighty and judge the world. Mr. FESSENDEN proceeded to argue that the South would, under this amendment, get over its soreness on this question, and finally see that it is for its own interest to educate the negro, make him a respectable member of society, and give him political power.

The position taken by Mr. FESSENDEN would seem necessarily to carry him to the opposition on the District of Columbia Suffrage Bill, for we believe it to be a fact that a large part of the negroes now in the District were recently slaves in the South, and, as he argued, not fit to use the right of suffrage.

A SOUTHERN OPINION.—The Atlanta *Intelligencer* is a model of innocent simplicity. In the mildest manner possible it expresses the opinion, that "the election of Messrs. STEVENS and JOHNSON to the United States Senate, notwithstanding their connection with the late Confederate Government, should be acceptable to the Government at Washington, and to the people of the North. They both braved public opinion at the South, and fought secession up to and into the last ditch."

An improvement on this would be the selection of JEFFERSON DAVIS from Mississippi. He, too, "fought secession up to and into the last ditch." And there are as many reasons why he should prove as "acceptable" as the other gentlemen. The South, it is evident, has yet much to learn. It will be a long time before the most conspicuous actors in the rebellion will be "acceptable" either to Congress or the people of the North, as Messrs. STEVENS and JOHNSON are in the way of finding out.

ADVERTISING IN CHICAGO, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS.—Under the internal revenue law, the publishers of newspapers pay a tax of three per cent. upon the receipts for advertising. Until 1865, one thousand dollars a year of these receipts was exempt; the exemption was then reduced to six hundred dollars. The *Cincinnati Commercial* has taken the labor of compiling the returns of the various newspapers of that city, and of Chicago and St. Louis. From these returns we learn that for the three years and four months ending Dec. 31, 1865, the publishers of Cincinnati returned as their receipts $1,095,-659; the publishers of Chicago $888,521; and of St. Louis $864,412. The returns for 1865 are: Cincinnati, $326,787; Chicago, $467,206; St. Louis, $394,568. The returns of the daily journals of Chicago for the last quarter of 1865 are as follows: *Tribune*, $56,786; *Republican*, $24,693; *Times*, $16,225; *Journal*, $13,228; *Staats Zeitung*, $16,896.

MRS. GARDINER GREENE, who died in Boston last week at the age of ninety-five years, was the only person living there who sailed from the Province of Massachusetts under the British flag just before the revolution. With her brother, the late Lord Lyndhurst, and a sister, she embarked for England in the last vessel that left our shores under the English ensign. The three children then went to England to visit their father, the famous painter J. S. Copley, who was at that time receiving much patronage in the line of art in London. She lived ninety years after meeting her father in England upon his return from Italy.

SPREAD OF ROMANISM IN ENGLAND.—The *London Patriot says*: We need scarcely call attention to the communication of a correspondent, who shows that the Roman Catholics have nearly doubled their priests and chapels in England and Scotland since 1851, while of convents there are now 211 in the two kingdoms, instead of the fifty-three which existed fifteen years ago. The fact that the increased numbers have become the resort of idle and disorderly persons, to the disturbance of the neighborhood. The court may on its own motion enter a rule to show cause upon any licensed party, when, during the progress of any trial in said courts, it has reason to suspect said house to have become a nuisance to the neighborhood, or said court may proceed upon any information returned thereto in the manner heretofore customary for the hearing of surety of the peace cases; and if satisfied of the truth of such charges, in addition to the revocation of the license, may order that no future license shall be granted to said party for twelve months thereafter.

SEC. 5. That in addition to other causes not enumerated, any party holding a license may have such license revoked, and be refused a license for twelve months thereafter, for any of the following causes, to wit: selling liquor on the first day of the week commonly called Sunday, or selling liquor to persons under twenty-one years of age, or selling to persons or known intemperate habits, and for any second or subsequent commission on of any of the above offenses shall be imprisoned in the county jail for any term not exceeding one year.

SEC. 6. Any person convicted in the court of quarter sessions of said county of selling liquor without license shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars at the discretion of the court, and upon any second or subsequent conviction, in addition to the fine, the court may impose imprisonment for any time not exceeding twelve months.

SEC. 7. In addition to existing remedies, any person or persons before any mayor, burgess, alderman, or justice of the peace of said county, of having sold liquor by any less measure than one quart, without having first procured a license therefor, shall pay a fine of ten dollars for each and every measure of liquor so sold without any appeal to the court, and in case of non-payment of the same may be committed to the county jail for forty-eight hours; *Provided*, That any informer not examined as a witness to prove the sale of the liquor shall be entitled to one half the penalty.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Massachusetts enjoys quite a monopoly in the printing, wrapping, writing, and other kinds of paper manufacture, as well as in so many other respects. Last year she manufactured not less than thirty-eight millions pounds of paper, valued at ten millions of dollars.

A correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* says the New York Central Railroad is a great organization, and carefully managed. It extends three hundred miles, from Albany to Buffalo, most of the way with double, and often with quadruple track. From fifty-two to fifty-six trains pass one way or the other daily, though its heaviest season is from September to November. Twenty-six conductors, each with a different special ticket punch, ply between Albany and Syracuse. It has two hundred and fifty-eight engines, three hundred and sixty-six passenger and baggage cars, and five thousand, two hundred and fifty-four freight cars. It carried three million, seven hundred and thirty-three thousand, two hundred and sixty-three passengers last year, at an average rate of almost two cents here a mile, and at an average rate of speed of twenty-eight miles an hour. It has a capital of twenty-four and a half millions, and a funded debt of fourteen and a half millions of dollars. Its earnings last year were thirteen millions, nine hundred and seventy-five thousand, five hundred and twenty-one dollars, and its expenses ten millions, three hundred and eighty-two thousand, three hundred and fifty-eight dollars.

The New York Legislature has passed a bill to prevent the manufacture and sale of slung shots and other dangerous weapons. Concealed weapons are just as common with the ruffians in Pittsburgh as hats or boots. The police reports state that the condition is only to be had to prevent the carrying of such weapons ought to be enforced severely. The fine by a few wholesome examples in the large cities of the Union.

The Government, it is said, is about to temporarily revoke the proclamation issued some months ago, wherein emigrants were allowed to proceed to Mexico and carry arms for their individual protection, provided they did not go in companies or in such force as would make it appear that our neutrality was being violated. In so far as the Gulf Department is concerned, the revocation has already taken place, and it will be made to apply to Northern and Pacific ports as well, should it be found necessary.

A review of the iron business of Marquette, Michigan, for 1865, shows the trade to have fallen off one-sixth below the figures of 1864, when the product of the district was nearly three hundred thousand tons.

Mr. D. M. Richardson, of Cincinnati, recommends an export duty of ten cents a pound upon cotton, as a method of returning to specie payment. He estimates the cotton crop for 1865 at 2,750,000; for 1867, at 3,500,000, and for 1868, at 4,500,000 bales, the export duties upon three-fourths of which would give a revenue of $320,000,000 for the three years. He also advocates an internal duty of ten cents per pound upon cotton manufactured in this country, which would yield probably $100,000,000 more.

The Commissioner of Patents has prepared his annual report of the transactions of his office for the last year. It shows an excess of two thousand patents, as compared with the exhibit of 1864. The Commissioner makes some valuable suggestions relative to the laws governing patents, and proposes a repeal or modification of some. The report will be laid before Congress in a few days.

A alarming intelligence to the butter speculators: Butter is declining in all the Western markets. At Cleveland it is dull at 29 and 30 cents for the best tub and roll; at Chicago the best dairy brings only 28 and 30c; while the firkin is 23 and 25c; at Milwaukee the best roll is as low as 22c.

Since the organization of the money-order system, November 1, 1864, to the 1st of February, 1866, there have been issued at the Washington Postoffice 7,772 money-orders, amounting in the aggregate to about $162,000. The amount of money paid during the same time may be set down at $100,000. Amount received in surplus deposits, about $80,000. Surplus deposited in New York, about $158,000. The total expenses of this branch, aside from clerk hire, do not exceed $100.

PERSONAL.

—Hon. John W. Forney, of the Philadelphia *Press*, at the close of his recent address before the Pennsylvania Union League, in Washington, handed over to the Treasurer of the League $2,250, which he had quietly collected for the cause.

—St. Marc Girardin, the eminent political writer, has published a long communication in the Paris *Journal des Debats*, addressed to Louis Napoleon, in which he frankly advises the Emperor to abandon Mexico and preserve amity with the United States. The letter is a remarkable eulogy of this country, its people, government and diplomacy.

—George Francis Train addressed the Merchants' Exchange of Boston, a day or two ago, urging it to sustain the Pacific Railroad project.

—The firm of Jay Cooke & Co., the heaviest banking house in America, now consists of Jay Cooke, Henry D. Cooke, General, Henry D. Cooke, H. C. Fahnestock, Pitt Cooke, John W. Sexton George C. Thomas. The last four entered the firm January 1st last.

—The Catholic *Pilot* states that the Rev. John J. Williams, D. D., has been appointed by the Pope, Coadjutor Bishop of Boston, Mass., with the right of succession to the see on the death of Bishop Fitzpatrick, who is in ill health.

—M. Alex. Dumas has signed a new contract with the New *Free Press*, of Vienna, to give it a novel drawn from life in Paris for five thousand dollars. He is now at Pesth, from thence he goes to Venice. He made himself supremely ridiculous at Pesth. He delivered his lecture in the Hungarian national costume, which excited roars of laughter. This is the exclusive of M. Alex. Dumas's first lecture at Vienna: "When I was young I had a dual. My pulse commonly beats sixty-six pulsations a minute. One night a physician who went with me on the field took my wrist and observed that my pulse then beat only sixty-seven pulsations, only one more than in my normal state. Before presenting myself before you, I thought proper to be a doctor. He counted seventy-seven pulsations. The public frightens me more than death."

The Boston *Journal's* correspondent at New York says, in a recent letter, that the slanders of Mrs. Lincoln originated in that city. From the moment that she entered the White House as its mistress till she left it she was the subject of covert attacks. Early in the rule of Mr. Lincoln a regular conspiracy was formed to strike her down and strike her husband through her. She paid spy was kept in Washington with instructions to compromise Mrs. Lincoln if it were possible. Hesteadfastly pursued the purpose for which he was paid, and sent bulletins regularly to his employers in New York detailing its success. The vile plan became known to a gentleman who had access before Mr. Lincoln the whole scheme. It enabled him to lay his strong hand on the conspiracy and crush it.

—John Austin Stevens, Esq., for fifty years or more President of the New York Bank of Commerce, is said to have notified the Directors of his intention to resign. The late Strong divorce scandal has probably had much to do toward producing this determination.

—Patti has returned to the Italiens, says a Paris letter-writer, and, at four dollars a seat the house is crowded. Her reception was brilliant beyond anything in the history of the triumphs of this theatre, but the enthusiasm of the audience did not reach the point attained last week at Marseilles, where the people took the horses from her carriage, dragged her to the hotel, and then, snatching her bonnet from her head, tore it into shreds and divided them around as souvenirs.

—Major General Winfield Scott Hancock, Major General John A. Geary, Brigadier General Jordan, Brigadier General Russell, and Commodore Worden, of Monitor fame, are passing a few days at the Girard House, Philadelphia.

—Servants in England seem to have turned the tables on masters and mistresses. In the *Times* supplement lately a housemaid advertising for a place announces that "Irish and Scotch families are objected to." What a change, says the Pall Mall *Gazette*, since the time (not so very long ago) when, in the advertisements for servants, it used frequently to be stated that "no Irish need apply!"

—Gen. Fessenden (son of the Senator,) has become a District Superintendent of the National Express Company, of which the rebel Gen. Joe Johnston is President.

—*On dit* in Chicago that Colonel Wood, of the Museum, has become heir to an English estate, valued at £160,000, through the death of a childless uncle.

—The Rev. L. P. Gulliver, of Norwich, Connecticut, who recently accepted a call from a congregation in Chicago, was offered a salary of $5,000, and a present, in cash of $10,000, if he would remain with his old congregation, but declined the offer.

ROMAN CATHOLIC LITERATURE.—Probably our readers have never heard of the Dublin *Review*. It is a quarterly review, conducted by Roman Catholic writers, and sells at the high price of six shillings, and it contains the best that Roman Catholicism in the United Kingdom has to show as literature. The new number was published on Monday, and in it is a paper on "California and the Church," which I think, if read in San Francisco, would excite a little dissent. Roman Catholicism is represented as gaining irresistibly, and as the population of California as being in the ascendant, and preparing to assume the authority which one usually claims when her power is superior to that of her opponents. The dreams of our Roman Catholic chiefs in regard to America, will be seen by the following extract:

"It was a policy of imperial Rome to open her gates to every form of heathenism. Every god was tolerated, and every god accepted, save her how incongruous or contradictory its presence by the side of others. The Empire was intent upon uniting—uniting the whole world for religion it did not care. Thoughtful men smiled or sneered at these mythologies and divinities and their forms of worship, and the people became cold and indifferent to them. They were dying out. Then, with a wisdom behold the newly imported presence of the Fisherman into their midst, with his catechism of Christian doctrine, and they met him all with a new life and energy; the gods began to speak, and the people began to hear them. It was not that a new faith had been awakened in their old idolatry, but a new hostility and hatred had been aroused against that majesty of consistent truth, which stood before them humble, yet confounding them. They began to school themselves to become better Pagans, and to prove the sincerity of their convictions by endeavoring to smile down a divine figure of the Catholic Church, by ridicule and universal homage and a universal power. Events strangely repeat themselves in the world. That which occurred among the sects of ancient Rome is now taking place among the sects of America. Men smile at their pretentions; their convictions are not moulded by them, and they will not submit to their discipline or bow to their authority. But the sects object to death, and they think to prolong the term of their existence, not by truth, but by a life of sustained enmity against the religion which is strongly gaining upon them, and supplanting them in the minds and affections of the people."

WHO WAS THE INVENTOR OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH?—A writer in the Wisconsin *State Journal* claims that the honor of being the first man in America who invented the Electric Telegraph belongs to Mr. Levi Burrell, formerly of Rochester, and now, we believe, Collector of the Port of Minnesota. He says that on the 28th of December, 1837, "Levi Burrell, now and for the last thirteen years a citizen of Milwaukee, submitted," to a scientific association in Rochester, called the Franklin Institute, the question or the practicability of electric telegraph communication between Rochester and the city of New York. The fact of this suggestion as a part of the proceedings of said society was referred to at the time by one of the papers of that city. Mr. Burrell's plan for transmitting dispatches, as I learn from himself, was by a combination of sparks, emitted in a dark caverns, and the message to be written by another." The papers containing the evidence of these facts are to be deposited with the Wisconsin Historical Society.

SNOWBALLING.

The soft, loose gold of her tresses
Is straying about her face,
And the wind through its silken meshes
Is running a frolicsome race.
Her violet eyes now they darken and flash!
Her rose-red cheeks—how they glow!
As she stands and looks in the milk-white drifts!
Pelting me with the snow.

She tosses the soft flakes round her,
In her pretty, boyish play,
Till she looks like a sea nymph rising
Through the billows of foam and spray.
She mocks the balls with her little bare hands:
Do you think she would pout or scold
If I nestled the pink palms down in my breast
To warm them: they look so cold!

Her white wool mittens are flung on the snow,
Each one in itself a flake,
And her silken scarf beside them lies,
Coiled up like a crimson snake.
All around me the tracks of her soft brown feet
Has a print the downy snow,
And I know by I am no more, another spring.
The prettiest flowers will grow.

She laughs and scoffs when my snowballs fly
Harmless over her head,
And she flirts her curls in a saucy way,
And crouches in mimic dread:
She calls me a sorry marksman,
An awkward fellow—and still
She lily little hands, which well enough
It isn't from lack of skill.

She knows I would sooner think
Of tearing a button off waist,
Or of crushing a lily, or throttling
The first sweet robin of spring,
Than of aiming at her in earnest,
Or hitting her if I could.
Or pulling so much as a tassel,
Of her little scarlet hood.

Gay, beautiful Madge! Oh what would she do
If my mouth was half so bold
As the crystals which melt on her lips and her hair,
Like pearls among rubies and gold!
Will her pride and her wilfulness trample my love
As her feet have trampled the snow?
That the noiseless she flings, which are ice to my face,
Are fire to my heart, does she know?

Sweet tease! does she guess I am wondering now
Whether she'll ever be
In the long, long future before us both,
Anything more to me
Than a little burden, with wild gold hair,
And red-rose cheeks in a glow,
Thoughtless ankle-deep in the milk-white drifts
Pelting me with the snow?

MORAL READINGS.

Never put much confidence in such as put no confidence in others. A man prone to suspect evil is mostly looking in his neighbor for what he sees in himself. As to the pure, all things are pure, even so to the impure, all things are impure.—*Hare.*

How deeply rooted must unbelief be in our hearts, when we are surprised to find our prayers answered, instead of feeling sure that they will be so if they are only offered up in faith, and are in accordance with the will of God.—*Ibid.*

It is a most just punishment that man should lose that freedom which man could not use, yet had power to keep if he would; and that he who had knowledge to do what was right and did not, should be deprived of the knowledge of what was right, and left to do what was wrong righteously when he had the power, should lose the power to do it, when he had the will.—*St. Augustine.*

He forced him not; he touched him not; he only said—"cast thyself down;" that we may know that whosoever obeyeth the devil, casteth himself down of his own evil may suggest, compel he cannot.—*St. Chrysostum*

Lord, he loveth thee the less, that loveth anything with thee, which he loveth not for thee.

A Jewish Rabbi once said to his pupils: "Repent the day before you die." They replied: "But how shall we know the day of our death, that we may repent before it transpires?" He answered: "You know not but you may die to-morrow; therefore, repent to-day."

Rev. Dr. Kirk says, in his sermon on the Barren Fig Tree: "I once occupied a room looking out on a garden beautifully arranged. When the winter had passed, I watched with intense sympathy the effect of returning spring on the trees and plants. One tree remained brown and leafless, while all around were putting on their beautiful robes. One day the gardener came to this tree and looked at it with an expression of sympathy. He seemed to wish to help it put forth foliage. His visits were repeated several times; new care was bestowed upon it; frequent dressings were applied to ascertain whether it yet lived. Days passed; and it was only becoming more hideous as its companions became more beautiful. My own sympathy for it sensibly declined with my hope for its recovery; it was beginning so manifest that 'it cumbered the ground.' At length I observed the gardener come and give it one more earnest inspection. He shook his head, as if forgetting it in his breast, and his lips pronounced its doom. Soon he returned with his ax. Every now upon it excited my sympathy, but satisfied my judgment. And when he cut it down, dragged it out, and split it on the spot, I felt no pity; but it is awfully symbolical of the doom of Christless men."

Thus speaks the dying Christian: When I consider the awful symptoms of death, and the violent agonies of dissolving nature, they appear to me as medical preparations, sharp and salutary; they are necessary to detach me from life, and to separate the remains of inward depravity from me. Besides, I shall not be abandoned to my own frailty; but my patience and resignation will be proportional to my sufferings; and that powerful arm which has supported me through life, will uphold me under the pressure of death. If I consider my sins, many as they are, I am unremorseful; for I go to a tribunal of mercy, where God is reconciled and justification is satisfied. If I consider my body, I perceive I am putting off a mean and corruptible habit, and putting on robes of glory. Fall, fall ye imperfect senses, and all ye organs; fail, honor and pomp of this original dust; you will be sown in corruption, but raised in incorruption; sown in weakness, but raised in power. If I consider my soul, it is passing, I see, from slavery to freedom. I shall carry with me that which thinks and reflects. I shall carry with me the delicacy of taste, the harmony of sounds, the beauty of colors, the fragrance of odoriferous smells. I shall surmount heaven and earth, nature and all terrestrial things, and my ideas of all beauties will multiply and expand. If I consider the future economy to which I go, I have, I own, very inadequate notions of it; but my incapacity is the ground of my expectation. Could I perfectly comprehend it, would argue its resemblance to some of the present objects of my senses. If worldly dignities and grandeurs, I accumulate them; if sensual the enjoyments of the most refined voluptuousness were to represent to me celestial felicity, I should suppose that, partaking of their nature, they partook of their vanity. But if nothing has been presented to the mind, or to the senses, that state surpasses every other. My ardor is increased by my imperfect knowledge of it. My knowledge and virtue, I know, shall be perfected; I know I shall comprehend truth, and obey and love. I know I shall be free and a king, and shall possess all good; I shall be present with God, I know, and with all happy spirits who surround His throne; I shall see Him as He is, I am sure, will continue forever and ever.—*Saurin.*

The Coming Hat for Ladies.

The "Marie Tudor" hat is the coming novelty for ladies, which the *Boudoir*, authority now in matters of fashion, describes as follows:

The original "Marie Tudor" hat was distinguished by a pointed crown and a wide brim; the spirit of the wearer is not sure that they will be so if they are only offered up in faith, and are in accordance with the will of God.—*Ibid.* brim, and when tied pressed the hat into a semi-bonnet shape. The flaring front was relieved by a half wreath of roses, and a square of lace on a running string fell over the back hair, though, unlike the veils of to-day, it could be drawn over the face of the wearer. That is the Marie Tudor of the old engravings, and the only one worthy of the name. As all old styles when revived, partake of the spirit of the hour in which they are revived—often to the total obliteration of one or more characteristic features—so the "Marie Tudor" has proved no exception.

The one worn by her Majesty Eugenie on the occasion mentioned, partook of the nature of the "Renaissance" which is the "Gipsey" or "Polesmin" revived and very materially modified. The "Renaissance," just then beginning to be the rage, it was very natural that the "Marie Tudor" should assume some of its peculiarities, which it did, to the extent of a low flat crown and a moderate brim. The peculiar upward bend of the Renaissance brim was decidedly deepened, and was concealed by a star-shaped aigrette of "black diamonds." The low flat crown of the "dint" caused the brim to fit closer to the face. The effect is not so *distingue* as that of the Renaissance, but it will be remembered that her Majesty was in undress toilet; and nothing could be more becoming with the simplicity of her Majesty's looped-up dress of plain black silk, and her brilliant scarlet petticoat.

As to the hilarious interest of the "Marie Tudor," none can be better acquainted with that than the editor who asks us to enlarge on its peculiar fascinations.

A letter from Paris says: "The Pamela bonnet gains in favor, it being much more coquettish and dressy-looking than the Empire, which, even in the gayest materials, and under the most tasteful management, will never look smart, but always stiff, straight and dumpy. The Pamela is cut off at the ears, being rounded as it turns toward the face, and is finished off at the cap at the sides, thus concealing the ears, and what there is of a curtain is pointed in its centre, which point falls naturally in the middle of the *chignon*. For the present these Pamela bonnets are rather worn back on the head, because in on foot, but for carriage wear they are well suited, being newer than the Empires, and more graceful. One of the latest was worn at the Princess Anna Murat's wedding. One, made of white tulle, was studded all over with silver bees, 9, to match the *aigrette* forming the ornament. The strings were white moire with silver edges. The dress to accompany this bonnet was blue moire, with a silver lama around the edge of the skirt; the *canaque* to match.

Another Pamela bonnet was made of pink velvet and white tulle; the strings were pink moire; a narrow border of pink marabout feathers went round the front. The dress and *canaque* were of black satin, trimmed with bands of pink marabouts; the small muff was also of black satin, with three bands of pink feathers around it. A third bonnet was of the Empire form, and was made of black velvet, trimmed outside with sea-green shaded velvet leaves, and inside with a twist of sea-green and a mountain bird's plume of the same sea-green velvet. The dress and *canaque* of green *faille*, trimmed with chinchilla."

DR. J. J. McBRIDE'S
KING OF PAIN,
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KING OF PAIN.

Is still promoting many wonderful cures. Here is a sample of the cards we take pleasure in receiving almost daily:

PITTSBURGH, January 19, 1866.

MESSRS. McFarran & McKennan—*Gentlemen:* Having been troubled with Asthma for the worst part of two years and finding nothing to give me relief, I was induced to try the KING OF PAIN, a bottle of which I purchased from you, I am now perfectly well and have my rest. While I was taking it I was out in all kinds of weather, my clothes being wet but the least. I will answer any that will address me.

REV. R. WISHART, Mate S. S. Sampson.

We are receiving almost daily certificates from parties that have been cured of Spinal disease.

McLARRAN & McKENNAN,
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The Rev. Edward A. Wilson's Prepared Prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung affections, has now been in use over forty years with the most successful success.

The remedy, prepared under Mr. Wilson's personal supervision, also a pamphlet, containing the original prescription, with full and explicit directions for preparation and use, together with a short history of his case may be obtained gratis of

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RELIGIOUS.

☞ THIRD SERMON ON BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS, by Rev. HENRY B. MORE, in Fifth Avenue Congregational Church, Hand street, TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING at 10½ o'clock. In the evening a Sermon to Young Men, on "True Strength and Manhood," commencing at 7 o'clock.

☞ JUDAISM AND CHRISTIANITY.—Rev. Dr. JACOBUS will Lecture on NEXT SABBATH AFTERNOON, and continue during the month, on the relation of Judaism to Christianity, (with notices of the Holy Land), and on the position of the Jews on Unfulfilled Prophecy. Seats free to strangers. Services at 2 o'clock, at Central (Rev. Dr. Jacobus) Church.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ ELECTION NOTICE.

An election for President, Managers and Officers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, will be held at the TOLL HOUSE, at the south end of the Bridge, on MONDAY, the 5th day of March next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

fe10-14w3w WM. ROSEBURG, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

Proposals will be received at the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Railway Company's Office, on St. Clair street, for the building of an extension to the Company's Stable, in Manchester. For specifications apply to W. J. KOUNTZ, Superintendent.

fe10-2t St. Clair street.

FOR SALE.

A DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE,

On Penn street. Or will be exchanged for Real Estate at a fair price. Address

PHARMACEUTIST,
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DWELLING FOR SALE.

A well built three story BRICK HOUSE on Second street, below Market. Has slate roof, gas throughout, and water in the kitchen, and bath room. Will be sold low. Inquire at

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FOR RENT.

A LARGE TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE,

at Johnson's Station, A. V. RR. Address

THOMAS W. BELL,
fe10-2w Lock Box 104, Pittsburgh P. O.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE.

A BRICK HOUSE,

AND 21 ACRES OF GROUND, at Halton's Station, A. V. RR. A splendid orchard of choice fruit, soft water, and very desirable for a country residence. For terms, &c., address

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FOR SALE—The three story

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

No. 531 Liberty street, containing ten rooms, large hall, hot and cold water, &c. Possession given April 1st. For terms, &c., inquire of

WM. CRAWFORD, Jr.,
fe10-1w on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,

No. 226 North Avenue, Allegheny city, within ten minutes' walk from Diamond. Lot 23 feet front.

J. LUDEWIG KOETHEN,
fe10-1f Bakewell's Building 71 Grant st.

FOR SALE.

Two two story modern built BRICK DWELLINGS, conveniently arranged, Nos. 114 and 116 Kirkwood, each house having seven rooms, bath house, &c., gas and water throughout, and the lot running through to Congress street. A brick stable on one lot. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Inquire at

MARTIN, OLIVER & BRICKELLS,
fe10-2t No. 80 Water street.

TO LET—From April 1st,

THE WAREHOUSE,

Corner of First and Wood streets, now occupied by King & Co. Apply to

A. D. SMITH,
fe10-1f 68 Water street.

FOR SALE.

Within five minutes' walk of Torrens Station, a FRAME HOUSE of 8 rooms, with from ¾ to 2 Acres of Ground to suit purchaser. This property will be for rent if not sold before the 15th of March next. Persons desirous of purchasing can take the 11.40 A. M. train (Pa. RR.) and return on the 1.40 P. M. getting on and off at Torrens Station, thereby losing only two hours. Inquire at the residence of GEO. FINEY near the Station and the premises. fe10-2w

OCULIST.

DR. STERRETT,
277 PENN STREET,

Removes Cataract by a new operation, causing but slight pain. Inserts Artificial Eyes, straightens Crooked ones; opens the obstructed tear ducts, so as to dispense with the unsightly style, &c. fe9 1d 1t w

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Plain and beautiful bright colors, now receiving in great variety, at

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We are now closing out our immense stock of Ladies' and Children's

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preparatory to the opening of our Spring stock which will be ready by the first of March. Now is the time for any lady in want of a winter garment, as we are selling from

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than any establishment in the city. Our stock is all fresh, new and novel, and must be cleared out to make room for the spring stock.

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The Daily Commercial

THE PULPIT.

The Sure Hope.

A Sermon, Preached on Sabbath Evening, in the Sewickley M. E. Church, by the Pastor, Rev. Wm. H. Locke, A. M.

"TEXT.—"And hope maketh not ashamed; because the love of God is shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Ghost."—Romans v: 5.

Whoever may sit down to review the ten thousand ills to which man is heir, must expect to find among those ills disappointment and despondency. Here is one who has spent many toilsome days and sleepless nights, in perfecting plans and maturing schemes for present advantage and future profit. A happy consummation of his labors seems certain. Already the bright visions of success pass before his delighted eyes. In high expectation he stretches forth his hand to grasp the prize, when the prize eludes his grasp, and the bright visions fade from his sight. His schemes and plans have all failed, leaving him in the gloom of despondency. There is another, whose plans well conceived, and whose schemes broad laid, have resulted in the most abundant success. But it is his to experience that the object for which he planned and schemed, labored and toiled, is not the soul-satisfying thing he had fondly imagined it. In his possession it has lost its beauty; it does not bring contentment; and the poor possessor is left to contend with all the bitterness of effort unrequited, and expectation disappointed. That would be the last attempt, my brethren, and to the bitterness of disappointment would be added the dejection of despair, were it not for Hope, the music of whose voice and the brightness of whose smile allures him onward to renewed endeavors and other efforts; and thus, like

> "—the hoary fool, who many days
> Has struggled with continued sorrow,
> Renews his Hope, and fondly lays
> The deep'rate bet upon to-morrow.
> To-morrow comes: 'tis noon; 'tis night;
> This day, like all the former, flies.
> Yet on he goes to-see delight
> To-morrow, till to-night he dies." *

I. In the experience of the great and good Paul, there was a hope not thus decisive; a hope that did not make him ashamed by its continual disappointment, but which was as an anchor to the soul, sure and steadfast. To such an audience as is now before me, I may well invite attention to this sure Hope.

I. There is no passion more natural to man than Hope. It comes of that restless desire in the soul for a happiness and contentment that do not belong to the Present, and are only promised by the Future. There exists no human being fully satisfied with present possessions. The mind is ever in active pursuit of something new—new acquirements, new modes of delight, new and greater felicity than it now enjoys. However complete the pleasure of this moment may be, whether of the intellect or of the senses, it soon loses its charm. Hence that eagerness for something beyond—that ardor with which the sensualist pursues pleasure, and the philosopher prosecutes one discovery after another, without ever arriving at a resting place. Turn where we will, and this desire manifests itself. It is seen in the dwellings of the opulent, and in the abodes of penury and want. It is felt alike by the prince and the beggar; by the wise and the ignorant. Everywhere—on the land and on the sea, in society or in solitude—we are the subjects of an importunate craving after objects and enjoyments that the present moment cannot give. Forgetful of the past, and unsatisfied with the now, the mind is ever struggling for something in the future.

"Man never is, but always *to be* blest."

Of these ungratified longings, these throes of the soul, is born the passion of Hope.

2. As to its proper nature, hope is more than desire. It is desire accompanied with the expectation of securing that upon which we have fixed our hearts. The darkness of despair has settled down over the regions of the lost, not because desire no longer exists, and leave their woes behind, ever enters there; but because the day of probation ended, there is no *expectation* of change in that fixed and eternal state of misery. Hope can never enter those abodes; for it is only when to desire is joined expectation, that we experience its pleasurable emotions.

What would be the character of this human life without hope? Remove it, and you would make the whole of existence a dreary waste, sardy to be borne. Is the sky overcast to-day with dark, portentous clouds? Hope promises a brighter day to-morrow. Have our most studied and persistent efforts been nought but signal failures? Hope whispers that success is yet possible, and nerves the heart for other trial. Remove hope, and you would remove the only solace and support in the hour of adversity; you would extinguish the last light that lingers in the soul, and the gloom of affliction would become the very blackness of darkness.

3. Why is it, my brethren, that the mind of man so constantly looks into the hour of its expected bliss to the future? Do we not hear in its universal fact, the voice of that witness the Almighty has placed within us of our immortality? It is the soul speaking out, and declaring that it will live, when all that now surrounds it shall have utterly perished. Let me again inquire, why are we so often thus made chastened by our hope? Brethren, it is because the objects on which we have fixed it, and toward which we have directed our aims do not contain that for which the mind has such earnest yearnings; and when the point is gained, instead of realizing our expectations, there is still an aching void.

> "In our embrace, the visions die:
> And when we grasp the airy forms,
> We lose the pleading dream."

There is no delusion more common among men than to suppose that in the high places of earth, in the charmed circle, among those on whose names rest fame and honor, is to be found the satisfying portion of the soul. He who once he had to find one who has fixed his hope on the attainment of that point. He sees the pathway marked out for him; long and steep and full of difficulties. But he applies himself with unremitting energies. Whatever opposes is overcome, and the height at last is fairly reached. But, alas for him, it is not the object for which he hoped. It does not quiet the demands of the soul; and, from the cruel cheat, he turns to retrospect the way of weary years over which he has come. Far back in the distance is the home of his youth. There is the little brook on whose banks he used to sport, and the grand old trees beneath whose shade he then reclined. Could he but recall those days of departed innocency, and by laying aside his honors and his cares, hide himself in that quiet retreat, how small would be the sacrifice, and how great the gain.

From a position the highest ever accorded to mortal man, Washington ardently wished for the hour when he might lay aside the dignities of state, with all its anxious solicitudes, for the seclusion of Mount Vernon. And so, in the last hours of Daniel Webster, there was something equally pertinent to this point, as well as touchingly pathetic. His thoughts were not then in the Senate or political arena. They were wandering amid the quieter and humbler scenes of his life; and his last words were not rehearsals of deeds of statesmanship and renown; but those of the aged whose church yard eulogy portrays the stillness of human greatness.

Another common delusion into which men have fallen, is to suppose that the possession of wealth secures to the soul its highest hopes. Nor is it strange that such a feeling should prevail. The propensity to acquire, natural to all, and which leads us to make provision for our wants, and the wants of those dependent upon us, wearies and exhausts the mind. We are, therefore disposed to look upon those who possess wealth as free from this wearying and exhausting process, and consequently as having reached the object of the desires. We need not go out of the community to find the man who has placed his hope of happiness on the possession of wealth. Day and night lose their distinctions in the eager pursuit. Every energy is held with the tenacity of life. At no step does he falter that will bring him nearer the object for which he lives, even though it should lead to another's ruin, or through orphan's sighs, and widows' tears. Such efforts as he puts forth, whether for good or ill, cannot but succeed; and there comes a time when the world calls him rich. Rich in what? Rich in peace of mind? Rich in that which brings contentment to the soul? Rich in the hope of gold interwoven about him, but the canker of unrealized expectation is in his heart.

II. Now, my brethren, since Hope is a passion so universal, without which life would be a dreary blank, and withal so liable to deceive, certainly we are interested in a Hope that never disappoints, or deceives, or in a single instance does seem ashamed. Such a Hope had Paul, and such is the sure hope of the Christian.

1. In its nature, Hope is always the same; the expectation of some desired good. But the very different objects on which the Christian places his hope, and from which he expects its realization, and sufficient to account for the difference of experience between himself and other men.

Does any one ask, how came Paul and his Christian brethren to have this sure Hope? The question is answered in the words of the text, "Because the love of God is shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Ghost." It is a very easy to trace the connection between the love of God experienced in the heart and the exaltation and ennobling of that heart. The almighty agent in man's conversion is the spirit of wisdom, and of understanding, and of knowledge. No man can know the fleeting and unsatisfying nature of present enjoyment, nor the fearful as well as enduring realities of the future, until they are revealed to him by the Divine spirit. But every one into whose heart that spirit comes will have this knowledge and understanding. To him it is given to know the true explanation of this present life. I say the true explanation, because the man who professes to despise attainments, and wealth, and social position as something unworthy his best efforts, not only deceives himself, but has a distorted view of his present relations and responsibilities. The Almighty himself is the giver of these advantages, and unto whomsoever He gives them, and in the measure in which they are given, is the measure in which that man may glorify God and bless his race.

Looking on those things as so many heaven bestowed blessings through which he may be a blessing to others, as the means toward a glorious end, the possessor is sustained by the Divine spirit, is diligent, and aspirant and ambitious, even as other men, to possess them. But here is the difference. He never misstakes position, or wealth, or social influence, for the paramount good. He has taken the proper measure of those blessings, and always makes them subordinate to the greater good he has in view, and upon which he has fixed his hope. These right views and proper appreciation of objects that to other men have an inflated importance and a fictitious value, and from which they are hoping for results never to be attained, save him from the shame and disappointment that again and again overwhelm the victims of these vain expectations.

2. Nor must it be forgotten, that the hope of the Christian is not a mere conjecture, as in every instance is the hope whose disappointments cover us with shame. It is not founded on his own selfish wishes or desires, but on the infallible word of the Lord. The promises of the Almighty are his expectations and the foundation of his hope. These, and not mere earthly desires, constitute his good; and the hope of obtaining this good, blessed be God, is not surmised or guessed at, but sure and certain.

The Christian knows that our Father has not promised to all His children that they shall possess wealth, and spend all their days on earth in ease and prosperity. But he has declared, that godliness is profitable, and to all those who live godly is promised the life that now is and that which is to come. On that promise the good man can fix his hope, feeling assured that a *profitable life* will be his, whether it be one of poverty or prosperity. And this submission to God, and ministered—the submission of our judgments to His judgment—is one of the ennobling and exalting results of the indwelling spirit. It comes of exhibiting to the eyes of the human the excellency and superior wisdom of the Divine. It comes of contrasting the ways of God with the ways of man; and counseling what he calls good with what is good in the eyes of the Almighty.

3. Does any one still ask why the hope of the Christian never deceives him? It is because the spirit reveals to the soul its true nativity, brings it into companionship with its legitimate rise, and placing before it objects worthy of its high powers and ever increasing capacity.

The little child of the English collier, whose only idea of heaven is that created by the flickering of its father's lamp through their dark and cheerless home, must regard that lamp as a thing of wonderful value. What an expansion of intellect would that child experience, what grand ideas would be borne into its mind, what new conceptions of light would it have, could it be permitted to look upon the glorious sun, traveling through the heavens to his mid-day station! The hardy Laplander, in the regions of the cold and frozen North, looks with anxious longing for the first indications of his scant and meagre summer. But with all its poverty of sunshine and of fruit and blossom, to him it is the season's perfection of beauty and loveliness. Could he but set his eyes on this fair valley, in all the rich luxuriance of summer, or when the first tinge of melancholy autumn is seen on tree and shrub, how meanly would he think of that which before filled all his mind.

Thus it is, my brethren, with the indwelling of the Spirit. Man's estrangement from God was the degradation of the soul; degradation in everything but in desire after happiness. And yet in its manner of seeking happiness, and the objects in which it seeks it, who can tell its degradation? But let the Holy Spirit be shed abroad in the heart; let that spirit of wisdom and understanding find its way there, and the darkness and deception vanish. The soul is drawn into a clearer atmosphere. Those objects, at whose altars it worshipped, as the supreme and only good, stripped of their assumed superiority, are shown to be nothing but its own self-inflated and presumptuous subjects. The soul has at last found its native element. Other things worthy to be secured, and full of interest and delight, break in upon its now unbounded vision; and God, and heaven and eternity, are its Sure Hope and satisfying portion.

Let us thank God that this Hope, which neither does us nor ashamed by appearing beneath the dignity of an immortal being, nor disappoints our expectations, may be the Hope of all. The gifts of the indwelling Spirit—the blessings of spiritual knowledge and understanding—are not confined to a favored few. Our Heavenly Father makes those things and blessings of compensation to His humble followers. Many a mother in the lowly cottage is able to lay hold of this Sure Hope with a firmer grasp than the philosopher can ever attain. With all our means of seeking and securing, it is a sin against ourselves, and a sin against God, not to be in possession of this Sure Hope.

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DIRECTORS:
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Charles Seibert, Philip Eichenlaub,
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The Directors of this, the Black Diamond Coal and Mining Company, respectfully present to those who sire to make a safe and lucrative investment, the following statement of its property:

One hundred and ninety-one (191) acres and seventy-three (73) perches, strict measure, of choice mineral land, owned in fee simple, lying and being in the township of Carroll, Washington county, and State of Pennsylvania, one mile above Monongahela City, on the Monongahela river, in the third pool of the back water, and about forty (40) feet above the river.

This land contains two veins of bituminous coal, of a most excellent quality. The upper vein is the six (6) feet, the lower one is five and a half (5½) feet in thickness.

The latter has already entries and chambers driven and made in it, of sufficient capacity to accommodate one hundred and fifty (150) miners.

The other improvements, all of which are entirely new, consists in part as follows:

Tipple and iron shute, with everything attached in complete running order; railroad with double track, laid with T rail, extending from the mouth of the pit, or opening in the mines, to the tipple, say a distance of two hundred (200) feet; twenty-five (25) pit cars blacksmith shop, &c.; also, sixteen (16) double two-story new dwelling houses, built in a convenient and comfortable manner, with ample surface land for extensive operations.

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The upper surface of top is an excellent farming land The farm could easily be rented for about three hundred dollars per annum. The Directors consider it, however, to the Company's interest, instead of renting to retain it for pasturage and raising feed for the mules required for drawing the pit cars, &c.

Adjoining this property, on the north, the Company own all the coal contained in a tract of one hundred and fifteen (115) acres coal land, of like superior quality.

Practical and energetic business men having the management of the affairs of the Company, it is confidently and reasonably anticipated that the stock will be found an excellent investment for all parties, as there are no grounds to doubt that this Company will not soon be able to declare large dividends.

Possessing a large working capital, backed by a heavy subscription list, the Company will not be liable to be assessed at any time for additional means to prosecute the work with. Independent of which guarantee everything is already in complete working order.

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The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.

The Fourth Annual Congress—The Fenian Mystery—The True Objects of the Brotherhood—Equipments and Ammunition—Fenian Espionage—Vice President Gibbons—Movements of President Roberts and General Sweeney—Gossip, &c., &c.

THE FENIANS.

The Fenians are becoming more and more the subject of general conversation. Even among the class who place no faith whatever in their movement, there is a disposition to know something about the Brotherhood, that bids fair to monopolize the attention, as the day for the Fenian Congress to organize in Pittsburgh approaches. There is a certain mystery about the order that provokes many questions relative to its transactions, which only those who are initiated can adequately answer, but are not at liberty to do so. Without any knowledge of the actual strength of the Brotherhood; its resources, or prospects for carrying out the objects for which it was organized, the public mind indulges itself in wild speculations on the subject, greatly to the amusement of the Fenians themselves, and without getting any nearer the truth than before. It is almost useless to repeat what has been said before so frequently concerning the *bona fide* character of the Brotherhood, for people now-a-days have reached that degree of incredulity that only seeing is believing with them. However, the Fenians, to repeat again, are organized for the sole object of giving to Ireland precisely such a form of government as the United States enjoys to-day. The method by which this laudable end is to be secured is the force of arms. To provide itself with men and means, many and various schemes have been adopted from time to time; some of these have been comparatively successful and others have utterly failed. But without waiting the Brotherhood have gone ahead with the work of organization until they number to-day, a quarter of a million of men in the United States.

The obstacles which prevent this vast body being provided with arms and ammunition are not entirely removed, and their essential discipline is, therefore, imperfect, but we are prepared to say, on the authority of those who ought to be well informed concerning the prospects of the Brotherhood, that unless mishaps occur within the next ninety days, of a more serious character than any that have as yet produced confusion in the financial department of order, the whole force of the Fenian Brotherhood in America will be in possession of a sufficient stand of arms. It is said that nearly all native Irishmen engaged in our late war with the South, on returning from the field carried away with them the fire-arms they bore in battle. This they were at liberty to do under the rules regulating the Federal forces, which provide, that for a small equivalent to the general government, the soldier may retain his fire-arms. The organization was really put upon a military basis no longer ago than the first year of the present war, and it may be, as has been said by Fenian orators, that the leaders of the movement, watching the military spirit of the loyal North, caught the infection, and set themselves to the work of rebuilding the broken forces of Ir kinsmen in this country. Some Fenian circles have procured not only arms, but also a large supply of ammunition, through the liberality of wealthy Fishmen belonging to the Brotherhood. These cases, however, are chiefly confined to the larger cities, but, it is reported that a fund has been created in many circles in rural districts, for the purpose of providing themselves with the necessary means of self-defense, without reference to anything that may be done for them in this respect, hereafter, by the Fenian authorities.

President Roberts, and his coadjutors, some months ago, entered into arrangements with certain parties, whose address is kept strictly secret, for providing the Fenians with military equipments and ammunition. In consequence of the refusal of the O'Mahony to provide the necessary funds for keeping faith with the contractors, matters were brought to a dead stop. It is asserted, however, since Mr. Roberts assumed the duties of the Presidency, the matter has been resumed, and the contractors will be able to deliver the equipments, -etc., nearly within the time originally specified. The O'Mahony has not been idle in getting possession of fire-arms. He has appointed agents to personally attend to this branch of the work, he assumes to control, and a large amount of arms have been purchased. The chief O'Mahony headquarters at Union Square, New York, is reported to be crowded with military equipments, ammunition, &c. Communication with the Canadian Fenian leaders is constantly carried on by both President Roberts and the O'Mahony, and the Brotherhood in the two countries have, also, adopted a system of *espionage*, so that each are kept advised of the movements going on in their own interests, or by the British authorities for defeating their aim.

VICE PRESIDENT GIBBONS.

Gibbons, President of the Fenian Senate, will probably reach Pittsburgh on Tuesday or Wednesday of next week, to co-operate with the Centre of the Pittsburgh Circle, C. Murphy, in completing certain arrangements required for the comfort and convenience of the Fenian Congressmen. The headquarters of the Senators will be at the St. Charles hotel, on Wood street, where rooms have already been engaged for Vice President Gibbons, Senators Carey, O'Sullivan, Hanlon, Meehan, O'Rourke and others. Vice President Gibbons is just now engaged in visiting different circles in Pennsylvania, for the purpose of laying before them some of his views on the general objects of the movement. It is said he considers he has been enthusiastic among the Brotherhood, and that his speeches have served to inspire them with renewed ardor for Irish liberty. Gibbons, will, probably, extend his visit as far as Cincinnati, before coming to Pittsburgh. His appearance in this city is anxiously awaited, and it is anticipated that he will address the Pittsburgh Circle before the day of Congress on the 19th instant. The arrangements for his reception are all completed. Vice President Gibbons has issued an address to the Centres and Circles of the Brotherhood in Pennsylvania, in which he expresses belief in the O'Mahony's wish to see Ireland liberated, but thinks that his desires fall short of the lofty position of the statesman, or the military genius of the true soldier. He discusses at length the position of the O'Mahony, taking sides against it in unequivocal language, and closes with the following appeal:

"You have an organization grand in its object and holy in its purpose, Springing from the people, it is of the people—a monument reared by the exiled children of an oppressed land—proving to mankind the indestructibility of our nationality characteristic of the love of our race for these eternal principles of right and justice, for which our fathers battled during the long period of seven hundred years; an organization without a parallel in the history of the world as to numbers, energy and military order, whose very name has stricken terror to the heart of the Briton, and brought him trembling before the tribunal of mankind. In Ireland your brothers have more than fulfilled our expectations; whether pining in dungeons or standing before the representatives of the bloody code of English law, they have shown themselves worthy of the glorious period of our history; they have added dignity to our Brotherhood, glory to the Irish name, and may be classed with Emmett, Fitzgerald, Tone, and that long line of patriots which illumines the dark pages of our history. Never had an enslaved people the advantages we possess—with an army larger than we need—with the sympathies of the world in our behalf—with the active assistance of fellow-citizens of this glorious Republic, who are bound to us by the ties of blood, interest and the ardent love of liberty; let us not then be driven from our purpose by our timely discovery that imbecility and craft are not the elements in a leader calculated to insure success. Gathering our strength, then, for the final struggle, and resting our cause with the God of our fathers, we can with our own right arm, sweep from the soil of Ireland every vestige of British miscalled."

MOVEMENTS OF ROBERTS AND SWEENEY.

President Roberts, and Secretary of War Sweeney; are just now making an extended tour through the Western States, addressing the Brotherhood almost every night, and enlisting the sympathy of the people. The report of the visit of Roberts and Sweeney in Canada, which created so much consternation among the "Kicknucks," and led to the calling out of the militia, turns out to have been a hoax. The suspected parties were only a couple of quiet oil speculators on a boring tour. The tenor of their speeches has been that the difficulties in the Brotherhood must be adjusted, and that some place of meeting be agreed upon. The latter raised the cry of marquis issued, and a general effort made here and abroad to secure the independence of Ireland. Once secured, they argue, that whether the fight may last for six months or twenty years, the Irish people, backed by a sound policy, based upon the military genius of her leaders in this struggle, will be able to cope successfully with England for the mastery. The idea of sending an armada to Ireland they declare is not compatible with the interests of the Brotherhood, and express doubt as to the necessity of it at all. At Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Nashville and other great cities of the West, they have been received by thousands of their countrymen, and public sentiment in those places is reported as highly favorable. Ireland is entered in regard to the cause, many giving in their open approval. During the sitting of Congress in Pittsburgh, a mass meeting of the Fenians will be held, probably, at the City Hall, at which Messrs. Sweeny, Gibbons, Ribbons, Bannon, O'Sullivan and others will speak.

GOSSIP.

The Fenian excitement is intensified by sensation telegrams from the Canadian border announcing that the alarm there is rapidly spreading, and in many places volunteers are called out. It is reported that at Ottawa, the new capital, Montreal, Quebec, no less than in smaller cities and towns, garrisons have been established, and a large body of sentinels placed around the powder magazine at St. Helens Island. Little importance should be attached to them, however, as they invariably prove to be in search of the earliest news regarding the movements of the Fenians in the United States, and some persons suspected of being in the interests of the British Government have been discovered in Fenian circles, and summarily ejected. Charles Dickens paints a true picture of an informer which might be applied to these characters. His furtive glance; his timerous manner, his gradual gathering confidence; his explanations and self justification that only a confession when brought to bay, and bitter scowl of secret rage at the unexpected denial of who have forced him to make a degrading picture of himself, is specially full of dramatic interest.

The Fenian Circles in Allegheny county have held elections for delegates to the Pittsburgh Congress, except in Allegheny, Temperanceville, Birmingham and East Liberty. The military circles of the Pittsburgh circle met last night and chose delegates by a very unanimous vote.

STILL ON THE STRIKE.—The "boilers" in the different iron manufactories in this city and vicinity are still out on the strike, it being two weeks to-day since they quit work. The mills remain closed in consequence of the strike, and the refusal of others to work for the reduction. The glass "heipers" are also still on the strike, on account of the refusal of the employers to advance their wages, as are also the vial and bottle blowers, on the proposed reduction of twenty-five per cent. Both the employers and hands maintain their willingness to "hold out" and we are unable to say how the strikes will end.

TERM EXPIRED.—Wm. Delaney, James Burke and Michael Kildea, three members of the Third United States Artillery, who were tried several months since on charge of riot, and sentenced to an imprisonment in the County Jail for a period of sixty days, will be discharged to-day, the necessary papers for the enlargement have been made to forward them to Jefferson Barracks, where the company to which they belong is stationed.

MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY.—The Missionary Anniversary of the Liberty street M. E. Church, Rev. W. A. Davidson, pastor, will take place to-morrow. Rev. Dr. Trimble, Assistant Corresponding Secretary of the Parent Missionary Society, will preach in the morning. In the afternoon the Sunday School will hold its anniversary, at which Dr. Trimble is expected to speak. At night, service suitable to the occasion will take place. The public are invited to attend.

LARCENY.—Yesterday afternoon a man named John Beck, while passing Splane's cabinet warerroom, on Smithfield street, picked up a rocking chair, valued at eight dollars, and was carrying it away, when he was arrested by a young man, who took the chair from him and handed him over to the police. The Mayor held him in $500 bail to answer the charge at Court.

CITIZEN'S PASSENGER RAILWAY.—In consequence of the recent destructive loss to this Company, the cars were, for a short time, somewhat irregular in running. Yesterday there were thirteen cars on the track and running in the regular order. The citizens need not now fear any interruption in their travel, and the visitors at the Park will be accommodated as usual.

WE are requested to call attention to the advertisement in another column, of a retail Drug Store for sale or to exchange for Real Estate: no rent will be charged for the store room cellar, and one bedroom if the purchaser will allow the present occupant to remain in the dwelling attached to the store.

Satisfactory reasons are given for selling.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—The Senior class of Washington and Jefferson College will celebrate Washington's birthday on the occasion of its anniversary, Thursday morning, February 22d, by literary exercises in Providence Hall, Canonsburg. Six addresses will be delivered, interspersed with music, a poem read, and the exercises concluded with reading toasts by the Junior class.

ARRESTED AND DISCHARGED.—On Thursday night three lads were arrested in Lawrenceville, on a charge of maliciously breaking open the door of the residence of Francis Helbling, of that borough. They had a hearing before the Mayor last evening, when they were discharged, no evidence being adduced to implicate them with the transaction.

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN STRAIN.—Business was very dull at this magistrate's office yesterday, and there was but a single case before him. John McIntyre appeared and preferred a charge of assault and battery against Bernard Dougherty, an officer in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It appears that McIntyre preferred a charge against his wife some time ago, who is employed as a janitress at the ladies' waiting room in the Pennsylvania railroad depot, and a short time since went there to see her. At the request of the wife Dougherty ejected McIntyre from the room by force, hence the charge. Dougherty was arrested and gave bail for a further hearing on Monday next.

BEFORE ALDERMAN KELLY.—Anna Bitts appeared before this magistrate yesterday, and made information against her husband, Samuel Bitts, charging him with desertion and support. Samuel had forgotten his marriage vows, and for the last eighteen months has refused to protect or support Anna and his children, although he had the means. The parties reside in Birmingham. At the hearing a large number of witnesses were produced on both sides, and Samuel was held in five hundred dollars bail for his appearance at the march term of Court.

Court Proceedings.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge Sterrett.

Yesterday the case of John W. Robinson's administrators vs. the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, was concluded, and the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $5,000, subject to the decision of the Court on the questions of law reserved. It will be remembered that Mr. Robinson was killed on the 3d of May, 1864, during the accident which occurred on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, near Rochester, Pa., by the breaking of a rail, and the action was instituted by his heirs to recover damages. A judge Belleu's charge was to assist the jury yesterday, and the case of the North American Oil Company vs. Thomas Fee, et. al., was resumed. This is an action to recover damages for the non-fulfillment of a contract. The plaintiffs allege that on the 25th of May, 1865, they entered into a contract with the defendants for the delivery of 4,000 barrels of crude oil at twenty cents per gallon. On the 31st of the same month, however, after a portion of the oil had been delivered, the defendants claim that they had abandoned their contract, alleging that the plaintiffs had broken the agreement by failing to pay for the oil on demand. The case became hotly agreed upon. In the meantime the price of oil had advanced six cents per gallon. The plaintiffs then entered suit for the difference in value between the contract and the market price, and the case came before Court yesterday. The jury, when a verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiffs for $3,229 67. It was afterwards carried to the Supreme Court, where the decision was reversed, and a new trial ordered. The case is still on trial.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge Hampton.

The attention of this Court has been occupied for the past three days in the case of the sale of Mrs Matilda E. Whitney vs. Franklin Souders and Mears & Pillow, being an action to recover damages for injuries sustained by plaintiff to her dwelling, situated on Congress street in the Sixth Ward, by defendants in erecting and completed a lot of ground adjoining the plaintiff's house, and permitted the waste water from the same to flow against the latter, which, in course of time damaged it materially. It was also proven that the defendants were frequently notified of the danger to which the building was sustaining, but declined to take any measures to remedy it. Yesterday morning Judge Hampton delivered his charge, and the jury, after a short absence, rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $890, $290 against Mr. Souders and $100 against Mears & Pillow.

The next case taken up was an action for ejectment, Lloyd and Wilson being the plaintiffs and John M. Harnish and wife, the defendants. The damages were fixed at $1,000. The Court remarked that as the plaintiffs had not entered suit for the purpose of recovering money, a simple verdict, with nominal damages, was as complete and satisfactory a vindication of their characters as could be obtained, when the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for six cents damages.

"Judas Maccabæus."

No one has done more to place music in its present high position than Handel, the composer of the Grand Oratorio to be performed next week, at Masonic Hall, by the Pittsburgh Choral Union, under the direction of Messrs. G. M. Alexander and James Giles. Commencing in his infancy, almost, he produced a set of Sonatas when only seven years of age. With marvelous energy he continued his labors till the very close of his life, in 1759, at the age of seventy-five. Few men have ever lived who accomplished so much labor requiring the highest intellectual activity. Like Milton, only a smaller part of his life he lost his sight; but, like Milton, as if to show how mind and genius could triumph over all obstacles, he went on composing with an apparently increased force and brilliancy. The present Oratorio, "Judas Maccabæus," was composed after the loss of both eyes. In his style of his sacred and brilliant conceptions seem to have come when, cut off from the world of sight, he was forced to upon his own glorious resources. Instead of confining himself to sad and sombre tones, which would seem appropriate in such circumstances, we have along with these the most jubilant, stirring, triumphant strains of any musician. And the vast number of his Oratorios and other pieces, the Messiah has deservedly held the highest place wherever elevated music has had any devotees, and thus the Judas Maccabæus has had less attention than it deserved. Some of the duets and choruses have been somewhat known, but it is a matter of congratulation, that through the exertions and energy of this young association this community are to have the whole of this master piece. It was performed in Boston during the late holidays, to the great delight of the musical public. Miss Hattie Jones and Miss Brown are said to be able to render some of the solos admirably. "Wine men flittering," and "From mighty Kings," were given in Boston, and quite well. Many more pieces are now in process of preparation. We hope our young townswomen may be equally successful. Few, perhaps, who may be present will have had the opportunity of studied to find the admired and popular song or semi-chorus "See, the conquering hero comes," in a consistent part of this oratorio.

It is a singular coincidence that the oratorio selected by the Pittsburgh Choral Union, for their concert, *in behalf of the freedmen*, should have so much in its subject matter to remind one of the bondage of the freedmen in this land. It is virtually the narrative of one of the many struggles of the Jews to throw off the galling chains of their oppressors. If, as the drama moves us, we allow ourselves to substitute freedmen, or the slaves, we see how appropriate for love is, scarcely any one can fail to recognize the striking coincidence.

As the piece opens with the sad notes of sorrow and anguish as descriptive of the hard condition of the Jews, how natural for us to recal the songs of our own slaves, which in their wail full of meiancholy and pathos—all set as the minor key's—tell the long bondage and prayers of the Jews for deliverance -their sublime and unfaltering faith in God as their deliverer and help. We seem to hear the agonizing prayers for Divine help of the poor slaves from the cane brakes, the rice swamps, and the lowly cabins. When the time came, too, for their great leader Judas to come, the heroic efforts for their freedom, their fortitude, and courage, and daring are all exhibited. And then their triumphant rejoicings over their victory. All these and the drama proceeds will require but little stretch of the imagination to call up many of the thrilling scenes of our own recent struggle, especially as connected with the freedmen.

While our souls are thrilled with this glorious music, ought we not to be fired with the noble determination to do our whole duty to these freedmen? Instead of letting them remain in ignorance and degradation, shall we not use every effort to educate and enable them for the rights and enjoyment of the liberty bestowed upon them? A large attendance at the concert on the 19th will be the most gratifying to this, as the proceeds are to go for this purpose. It will be borne in mind that the concert will take place as previously announced, Monday evening, 19th inst. Reserved seats can be secured, without extra charge, at Kleber's, Wood street, on *Tuesday* morning.

PAPER DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and are constantly receiving from their mills

Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,

Of all sizes the market requires, and can afford manufacturing facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.

Warehouse, 82 Third street. my21

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of sale by the Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Western District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, I have seized, and will sell at the CUSTOM HOUSE, in the city of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described property, to wit: A certain Distillery and Tenement of Ground on which the same is erected situate in Ross Township, Greene county, Pa., belonging to W. T. Bryan; also, two Copper Stills, two Worm Tubes, all other property in and about the said dwelling, and twenty-five barrels of Whiskey.

Terms of Sale—Cash, Government funds.

H. SUDDOCH, United States Marshal.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 7, 1866. fe-1awid

JOS. S. FINCH RYE WHISKY.

JOSEPH S. FINCH Successor to THOMAS GREER, Manufacturer of Copper-Distilled Pure Rye Whisky, Nos. 138, 191, 193 and 195 FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH. fe-1lawly

M. A. JONES & CO., (Successors to J. P. Scott,) WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRUGS, OILS AND SPICES, No. 296 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh.

SOLE AGENT

For Capt. E. Holbrooks Banner Brand Tobacco o Louisville, Ky. ja12-3m.wad

WANTED AGENTS—

In every city and town in Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, to canvas for Dr. Lindsley's "Timothy Titcomb's" "Life of Lincoln." About's "History of the Civil War," 2 vols., now ready. Sartain's new steel engraving, "The Council of War," and "Petroleum V. Nasby Papers," the most genuine book of wit and humor in the market. Terms liberal.

EMERY & HOWES, Publishers and General Agents, 359 Liberty street. Pittsburgh, Pa. oct1-wkm

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY, February 9—P. M.

There was a dull stock market to-day. No transactions of any importance in the more substantial local securities were made. The local money market is working closer, and there is no encouragement given to speculative action. A few operators are trying hard to direct attention to the cheap railway shares, Allegheny Valley, they say, will turn out a second Catawissa, and there ought to be now a perfect *furor* for the stock. All kinds of "bearish" and "bullish" tricks are resorted to, just as it may suit the parties interested. So far, very few have been hurt. Some holders to-day declare they will not sell a cent under 12½, and soon none can be accommodated at that low figure. Bank stocks are in good demand, but they are held, as a general thing, too much above the views of purchasers. A few names among the cheap bank stocks are exciting some attention. Union Lubric is in request at about 25c; but Columbia is the only local Oil stock which sells now, and at 21 to 23 is regarded as very cheap. The policy of making the dividends quarterly hereafter will result to the advantage of stockholders, as it will give the directors more time to sell their oil to good advantage.

—The New York oil stock market was steady to-day, and very little change in prices from yesterday. United States, which touched $48 at the afternoon board on Thursday, receded this morning to $70. Pithole fell off slightly, selling at $8 00, $7 95 and afterwards at $8 10. This stock is quite active and is manipulated by speculators for a rise or fall without regard to merit or production. Everybody is often presents for one only of a decline immediately after the purchase of a well. Bennehoff advanced to $16 60, and was quite firm. It is said by those acquainted with the the territory of this company that it is one of the best, and the yield being heavy, and management good.

—Of the Philadelphia stocks Ocean is very similar in character to the Bennehoff, having adjoining territory. It is very firm at $3 00 bid, and $3 25 asked, and at $4 50 Sugar Creek $4 50, and Dalzell $1 87½. This latter stock is a favorite investment with our people, and at present prices and prospects it will soon return the amount invested in dividend.

—At a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Wellsville, held at their banking house, on Thursday last, the Board of Directors who served last year were re-elected, as follows: Messrs. Thomas Hood, James Stewart, Alexander Denham, P. F. Geisse J. A. Biddle, Leander Wells, E. S. Taylor, L. Mclean and Theo. Cox.

—At an election held on Tuesday, the 23d ult., the following persons were elected Directors of the First National Bank of Indiana, Pa., for the ensuing year: James Sutton, Jno. Sutton, William M. Stewart, William Banks, Hon. Thos. White, Samuel McCartney, and Chas. Gompers.

—At a meeting held on the 30th of January, for the organization of the new board, James Sutton, Esq., was re-elected President, and R. H. Wilson chosen Cashier, in place of Wm. C. Boyle, late deceased. The bank is in a flourishing condition, and officered by the men it is, cannot but render satisfaction to customers.

—Railroad shares in New York appear to be on the decline. The *Tribune* says: The only strength given to the market is on purchases made by the bears to cover their contracts, and the moment the demand from this source is supplied, the market droops. There is no demand for investment, and were it not for the short interest there would be no quotations for half the Railway shares on the list.

—Late news from the Ontonagon copper mining district give encouraging prospects to the Mass Mining Company. The Lake Superior *Miner* of January 27th, says:

Operations here the past two weeks have disclosed the fact that in mineral value, No. 4 lode, intersected about that time, is the richest of any that have yet been found there. The continuance of the cross-cut level had passed 11 fee into it on Wednesday without yet finding the hanging wall. Some heavier copper, in lumps of 15 to 20 lbs weight, have been taken out, and the superintendent tells us that the lode is a lode that will yield masses. They are now drifting east and south, and also crossing the lode to the south to discover where the lode is on the west side of the cross course.

—The quotations for the leading Copper stocks at the Boston Board on Thursday were as follows: Albany and Boston, 18¾ asked; Bay State, 8@9¼; Central, 40 asked; Concord, 1 asked; Copper Falls, 20¼@20½; Franklin, 16@16½; Hancock, 17@18½; Huron, 8½ asked; Isle Royal, 14½ asked; National, 18 offered; Pewabic, 36 asked; Pinnacle, 11 asked; Pittsburgh, 41 @41½; Quincy, 53½ asked; Rockland, 2¼@4; Superior, 116@2; Union, 20 asked; Wyandot, 2 asked.

—The Board of Trade of Philadelphia have memoralized the Legislature to fix the legal rate of interest at seven per cent. This amount, they contend, 'will not buy as much of the necessaries of life as six, or even five per cent. will, because banks and capitalists find more profit in hoarding United States and other gold, than in loaning out at low interest purposes, which is limited by law to six per cent., to the great disadvantage of manufacturers and commerce."

—An insurer in the insolvent Columbian Marine Insurance company, N. Y., has called on the cash demand back the note which he gave at the time of insurance, by surrendering the policy, and allowing the proportion he has paid for the time that it has run. This matter came up before Justice Sutherland, in New York, in the Supreme Court, on Wednesday last, and was decided in favor of the insurer, the company has adopted that opinion as its rule of action.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 10, 1866.

We have no improvement to notice in regard to the general markets. The demand being limited, sales were of a retail character. Business operations generally were light; the demand for some time has been confined to lots to meet the immediate wants of consumers. Buyers don't seem to have any confidence in the present prices, while manufacturers of navigation on the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers tends materially to bring about the present dullness in the markets:

ASHES—The market continues very firm, notwithstanding the fact that the manufactories have suspended operations and from appearances the others will follow suit. The stocks here have been divided between the employers and employees. The supply of ashes on the market is very light. Sales are being held firmly at the late advance. Pearls—Prices seem to have settled down to 12c, with sales of 5 casks, part of a lots common soda ash, 12½c, a large advance.

BACON—We continue to notice a firm market, with a steady trade demand at former rates. The supply on hand is not large. Dealers content themselves with purchasing in small parcels as required to supply their present wants. Among the sales we note the following: 2,500 lbs hams at 21½@22c; 1,000 lbs at 22c. Sides—Sales 2,000 lbs ribbed at 17½@18c. Shoulders—Sales of 1,000 lbs at 13½@14c. Lard—Some dealers are asking a shade above these prices, however, can be purchased at what we have quoted.

MESS PORK—The market has been inactive for some time with a very limited demand. Small parcels were disposed of at various prices, ranging from $29 50 to $31 00.

LARD OIL—Market dull, with a limited demand. We note sales of 10 bbls at 91 @ 92c.

DRIED BEEF—The market remains steady, but not very active. The supply on hand is sufficient to meet the wants of the home market. The current rates are 20@22c. We note sales 500 lbs sugar-cured at the former figure.

DRIED HOGS—The season is far advanced. The weather being favorable for packing, small lots are daily disposed of at 10@11c, according to size.

LARD—The past few days were confined to small lots to supply the wants of the city trade. Sales in bbls or city shipping order in quantity at 16@17c as per quality, to the extent of 45 kegs.

BUTTER—Is in good supply on fair demand: we note sales of 20 barrels at 73c.

CHEESE—Is in fair favor. We note sales of 7 bbls of packed at 23@25c per dozen.

APPLES—The present high prices have increased the receipts, and a small lots are daily disposed of at 10@11c, according to size.

POTATOES—The market contains a good supply and a large variety; prices varying from $1 75 to $2 50 per bus. Sales of 70 bbls at $2 00@2 25.

BUTTER—In prime fresh roll the receipts have fallen off. The demand continues active at full prices. Sales of 10 packages fresh roll at 33@34c; 4 do at 35c.

POTATOES—The market contains an abundant supply. The demand continues active at full rates. Sales of 30 bushels Peach Blows from store at $1 20; sales of 75 barrels at $2 50 per barrel.

DRIED FRUIT—A number of parcels have changed hands. Sales of 20 bbls choice New York at 16c ₱ lb; sales of 10 bbls at 15c.

FLOUR—There was an improved demand for this article for home use, and prices have been firm, but undergone no change. The market contains a fair supply. The Cincinnati trade is the only interior one of this young association this community are to have the whole of this master piece. It was performed in Boston during the late holidays, to the great delight of the musical public. Miss Hattie Jones and Miss Brown are said to be able to render some of the solos admirably. "Wine men flittering," and "From mighty Kings," were given in Boston, and quite well. Many more pieces are now in process of preparation. We hope our young townswomen may be equally successful. Few, perhaps, who may be present will have had the opportunity of studied to find the admired and popular song or semi-chorus "See, the conquering hero comes," in a consistent part of this oratorio.

It is a singular coincidence that the oratorio selected by the Pittsburgh Choral Union, for their concert, *in behalf of the freedmen*, should have so much in its subject matter to remind one of the bondage of the freedmen in this land. It is virtually the narrative of one of the many struggles of the Jews to throw off the galling chains of their oppressors. If, as the drama moves us, we allow ourselves to substitute freedmen, or the slaves, we see how appropriate for love is, scarcely any one can fail to recognize the striking coincidence.

As the piece opens with the sad notes of sorrow and anguish as descriptive of the hard condition of the Jews, how natural for us to recal the songs of our own slaves, which in their wail full of meiancholy and pathos—all set as the minor key's—tell the long bondage and prayers of the Jews for deliverance -their sublime and unfaltering faith in God as their deliverer and help. We seem to hear the agonizing prayers for Divine help of the poor slaves from the cane brakes, the rice swamps, and the lowly cabins. When the time came, too, for their great leader Judas to come, the heroic efforts for their freedom, their fortitude, and courage, and daring are all exhibited. And then their triumphant rejoicings over their victory. All these and the drama proceeds will require but little stretch of the imagination to call up many of the thrilling scenes of our own recent struggle, especially as connected with the freedmen.

While our souls are thrilled with this glorious music, ought we not to be fired with the noble determination to do our whole duty to these freedmen? Instead of letting them remain in ignorance and degradation, shall we not use every effort to educate and enable them for the rights and enjoyment of the liberty bestowed upon them? A large attendance at the concert on the 19th will be the most gratifying to this, as the proceeds are to go for this purpose. It will be borne in mind that the concert will take place as previously announced, Monday evening, 19th inst. Reserved seats can be secured, without extra charge, at Kleber's, Wood street, on *Tuesday* morning.

PAPER DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and are constantly receiving from their mills

Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,

Of all sizes the market requires, and can afford manufacturing facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.

Warehouse, 82 Third street. my21

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of sale by the Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Western District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, I have seized, and will sell at the CUSTOM HOUSE, in the city of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described property, to wit: A certain Distillery and Tenement of Ground on which the same is erected situate in Ross Township, Greene county, Pa., belonging to W. T. Bryan; also, two Copper Stills, two Worm Tubes, all other property in and about the said dwelling, and twenty-five barrels of Whiskey.

Terms of Sale—Cash, Government funds.

H. SUDDOCH, United States Marshal.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Pa., January 7, 1866. fe-1awid

JOS. S. FINCH RYE WHISKY.

JOSEPH S. FINCH Successor to THOMAS GREER, Manufacturer of Copper-Distilled Pure Rye Whisky, Nos. 138, 191, 193 and 195 FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH. fe-1lawly

M. A. JONES & CO., (Successors to J. P. Scott,) WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRUGS, OILS AND SPICES, No. 296 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh.

SOLE AGENT

For Capt. E. Holbrooks Banner Brand Tobacco o Louisville, Ky. ja12-3m.wad

WANTED AGENTS—

In every city and town in Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, to canvas for Dr. Lindsley's "Timothy Titcomb's" "Life of Lincoln." About's "History of the Civil War," 2 vols., now ready. Sartain's new steel engraving, "The Council of War," and "Petroleum V. Nasby Papers," the most genuine book of wit and humor in the market. Terms liberal.

EMERY & HOWES, Publishers and General Agents, 359 Liberty street. Pittsburgh, Pa. oct1-wkm

New York Finance and Trade

NEW YORK, February 9.

STOCKS.

The railway speculation this morning did not sustain the extreme rise of yesterday, and lower prices were made at the Stock Exchange, especially on leading shares.

GOVERNMENTS

The Government list was very firm on 7-30 notes. Gold bonds are steady, except old 5-20s, which were lower.

STATE BONDS

Quiet and steady. Coal and miscellaneous shares generally firm.

At the second regular and last open boards the stock market was dull but generally steady, Reading and Pittsburgh were lower, and Governments firm. The following were the closing prices: Ohio certificates, 24¼@24¾; Cumberland coal, 44@44½; Mariposa, 1@2; 12¾; New York Central, 87½@88; Erie, 78¼@78¾; Hudson River, 109½; Reading, 86½@86; Michigan Southern, 83½@83¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 79¾@79¾; Rock Island, 101¼@102¼; Northwestern, 27½@27¾; do preferred, 54@54½.

GOLD

The market opened with increased activity, the first transactions at 140⅝@140⅝, but the price fell, closing at 139⅝@139⅞. Cash Gold to-day 1 dis. per cent.

Sterling bill; bankers' bills 109¼@109¾.

MONEY

Unchanged. In the trade of the city there has been quite a revival during the past few days, at least so far as dry goods, notions and hardware are concerned. There is a number of buyers from Texas and other cotton States.

PETROLEUM STOCKS

Market firmer, and Mining Stocks firm with a further rise on Smith & Parmlee gold. Reunehoff, 16 7/8; Tarr, 18 42; Brady, 13; Caldwell, 11 75; Hyde, 1 00; Germania, 18; Manhattan, 30; Oil Creek, 3 15; Pithole, 8 10; Palmer Oil, 2 96; Smith & Parmlee, 3 60.

MINING STOCKS.

Cond. Creq. gold, 13; Grinnel gold, 110; Smith & Parmlee, 16 50; Walkill, 110; Quartz Hill, 183.

Bennehoff and Pithole, 16; New York and Newark, 24; Second National, 3 05; Venango, 2 50; West Virginia Oil Company, 10; Hyde, 3 75; do. A, 3 75; First National, 1 87.

From the *Commercial* money article we extract the following: The week opens with a fair supply of money, tone noted yesterday. The improved returns of some of the Roads have encouraged the Bulls to buy stock with a view to availing themselves of the large out-standing short contracts. There is, however, little confidence in any permanent improvement, and shorts, of fifteen to thirty days are put out, in anticipation of a further decline. Chicago and Alton rose again ½; the stock is in demand, in anticipation of an early dividend. The money market is rather more considerable lots of Erie, which had been sent out by parties here on speculation. Governments are quiet but firm, and 5-20's are rather weak, in anticipation of the return of bonds from Europe. The report current yesterday that a large amount of 5-20s had been returned here appears to have no foundation. Gold is firm, but dull. One year certificates are in demand and firmer. The Treasury has adopted the course of paying quarter-master's checks half in cash, which will diminish the call for certificates. The money market shows rather less ease. Applications for loans are not pressing, but the banks and private bankers are able to employ all their funds. Call loans, 5 per cent, being the rate only for over night loans on call paper. The bankers' list is firm, and in the street 7@7½ per cent. Good bills are current at 7 per cent. Exchange is dull and heavy, sterling and other paper in the hands of brokers, which cannot be negotiated at rates ranging from 109¾ per cent. The gold market is rather weaker, apparently from the fact of sellers not offering as much as yesterday. Foreign exchange is dull. The leading drawers ask 107¾ for sixty days' sterling, but find it difficult to sell at over 107½.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

[From Work, McCouch & Co., Stock and Exchange Brokers.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 9.—Saint Nicholas, 44; Maple Shade, 45; Dalzell, 1¾; Caldwell, 1¾; Caldwell, 1¾; Excelsior, ¾; Oil Creek and Cherry Run, ¼; Corn Planter, 1; Sugar Creek, 4¾; Eldorado ¾; Mingo, 2 Junction, 1; Philadelphia, Lancaster and Cherry Run, ¾; Ocean, 1¾; Mahaney, 6.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CHICAGO, February 9.

The general produce market was quiet to-day, and prices were without special change.

FLOUR—Was quiet but firm, at $6 75@7 25 for good to choice Spring extras.

WHEAT—Under an active demand to fill short sales. Prices opened firm and advanced 1¾ cents over the closing rates of yesterday, but later it declined, and closed steady at $1 18 for No. 1 Spring: No. 2 Spring closed firm at 78½@80c, according to quality and location.

CORN—Was less active, with sales principally confined to rejected, which closed steady at ½c over yesterday's range.

OATS—Were moderately active at the ruling prices of yesterday, closing at 22½@22¾c for No. 1, and 19½@ 19¾c for No. 2.

RYE—Was dull and nominal.

BARLEY—Was active, with sales by sample of sixty bags fair at 65c.

SEEDS—Were inactive at $1 00@1 15 for timothy: $2 50@2 60 for clover.

HIGHWINES—Were dull and nominal at $2 16@2 17.

PROVISIONS—Were moderately active at about yesterday's prices on pork and meats, closing rather quiet, and few or no buyers of mess at the outside figures.

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